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### Happy Moments!

FOR

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, NORMAL SCHOOLS,

AND

JUVENILE CLASSES.

CONTAINING

The Author's Improved Plan of Teaching Sight Reading,

AND

A Rare Collection of Secular and Sacred Songs for the School Room, Concerts, Etc.

BY

s. W. STRAUB.



CHICAGO:

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### PREFACE.

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The great popularity of "Woodland Echoes," and the general desire for another Day School singing book, arranged on the same general plan, has induced us to prepare for that purpose

### HAPPY MOMENTS!

HAPPY MOMENTS! is sent forth with the sincere hope that its beautiful songs of Hope, Courage, Perseverance, Kindness, Love, Duty, Patience, Patriotism, Temperance, Industry, etc., will give many "happy moments" to the dear children and young people in school and in the home.

S. W. STRAUB.

### "THE SINGING TEACHER'S HELPER"

Should be in the hands of every one who is teaching vocal music in classes; as it contains Mr. S. W. Straub's new method of class teaching. Price 50 cents. A FREE copy of the "Helper" will be sent, if desired, to any Teacher who will order not less than one dozen copies of Happy Moments!

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### THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The highness or lowness of a tone is called its PITCH.

C is the name of a certain pitch. D is the name of the next pitch above C.

Norg.—In the following exercises sing letter names first, then the syllable la, then the words. Sing slowly and listen to each tone carefully. Produce a good, clear tone, not too loud, sit erect. Prolong the tone where the letter is blacker.

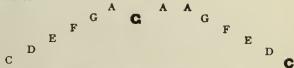
The next pitch above D is E.

Have you seen the smile of spring, Charm-ing, charm-ing, hap-py Spring?

The next pitch above E is F.

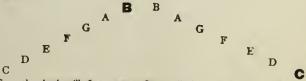
The next pitch above F is G.

No. 5.



Friends of free-dom swell the song, Young and old the strain pro-long. The next pitch above A is B.

No. 6.



Soon the clouds will fice a - way, Soon will shine the bright spring day.

The following character is called the STAFF:



Each side of a line is called a SPACE.

It will be seen that this staff is composed of five lines and six spaces.

While the staff never has less than five lines and six spaces, it is sometimes enlarged by short lines above or below the permanent ones.

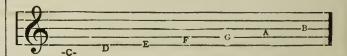
The following is an enlarged staff, and shows the names of the different lines and spaces:

First Added Line Above.	First Added Space Above.	
Fifth Line	Space Above.	
Fourth Line	Fourth Space.	
Third Line	Third Space	
Second Line	Second Space.	
First Line	First Space.	
First Added Line Below.	Space Below,	
	First Added Space Below.	

The lines and spaces are called DEGREES.

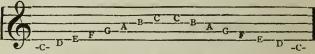
The degrees are used to represent pitches.

The following is called the TREBLE or G CLEF ( When it is placed on the staff, the degrees represent the pitches, as follows.



The pitch next above B is C, or Upper C.

No. 7. Sing slowly, and notice how naturally these tones follow each other.

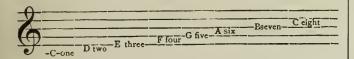


From all that dwell be-low the skies, Let the Cre - a - tor's praise a - rise.

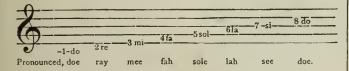
C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, follow each other pleasantly, and make an agreeable group or family, which is called a KEY. Of these pitches C makes the most perfect ending, and is called Tonic or KEY-NOTE. A key is named with the pitch name of its Tonic. In this case, C being Tonic, the key is called KEY of C.

When the tones of a key go up or down without skips, they form what is called the SCALE. See No. 7.

The tones of a key, or KEY-TONES\* have numeral names. Tonic is called one, the next above, two, etc. Thus:—



Singing the following syllables to the key-tones assists in learning their pitches.



Note.—Many excellent teachers apply "ti" to seven instead of "si". They thus avoid the confusion of using "si" with both seven and sharp five. It is hoped that the new way will be universally adopted.

These syllables should be sung until the key-tones are known by their association with them. Stopping short of this, is waste of the whole time spent on them.

Do is not always on the first line below, but is as likely to be on any other degree. Hence it is very important that the pupils should

not get the idea that do is on any degree permanently.\* To avoid this unfortunate result, the following "Reading Exercises" should at once be introduced and thoroughly practiced.

Note.—As no clef is used, no pitches are really represented. This is simply a device by which very valuable practice is given at the best time.

### READING EXERCISES.

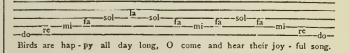
Repeat each exercise twice, and immediately sing the next with the pitch of do changed higher or lower as indicated, also sing with la and words.

### No. 8.

dorer	fa	_:	<u> </u>				
re	111	1111	re ,	re	-IIIIIIII	re r	e .
<u></u>			ao				do

Join our song this hap py day, Our hearts are light and gay.

### No. 9.

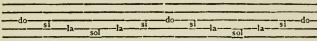


\*By the usual way, syllables are practiced a long time in the key of C, and each syllable becomes associated with the particular degree which it has in this key, before any other key is introduced. In this way the relation of syllables indicated by the degrees is not learned, and the more practice there is given in the key of C, the harder it becomes to read in any other key. This is the chief reason why so many fail in learning to read music.

The obviating of this difficulty by the reading exercises in this book, will make good readers in all the keys, in at least one half the time required in getting the result, by the usual method. See page 35.

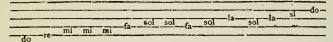
<sup>\*</sup>The writer deems it improper to substitute "Key tone" for "Key note" or Tonic, as all the tones of a Key are "Key-tones" by the saine use of language that makes it proper to call all men who are members of Congress, "Congressmen," and all trees that bear apples, "apple trees," etc.

No. 10.



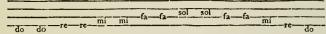
Come and join our song to - day, And have a hap - py time.

No. 11.



Sing tra la la, sing tra la la, Sing tra la la la la

No. 12.



Morn-ing bells are ring - ing, ring-ing, Ring - ing, ring - ing hear them now.

No. 13.

mi mi	mi	mt		
do	mi_redore_	do	ririr	do
			la_s	

Even-ing bells are ring-ing, ring-ing, ring-ing, ring-ing, hear them now.

### NOTES.

Tones of different lengths are used in music.

The length-name of a tone about a second in length, is QUARTER NOTE.

A tone twice as long as a quarter note, is called a HALF NOTE.

The characters which represent tone lengths have the same names as the tone-lengths which they represent. Thus:— f is called quarter note, and f is called half note.

NOTE.—Tone-lengths are named to designate their compartive lengths only. For instance, a quarter note is most generally about a second in length, but may be any length desired.

Length and Pitch are the most important properties of a tone, and must always be represented. A tune cannot be represented unless the relative length and pitch of each tone is definitely indicated.



The above illustration indicates that the pitch G is to be sung a quarter note in length.

Notes are placed on such degrees of the staff as are wanted, instead of the letters, numerals, or syllables that we have been using. Thus:—



It should be distinctly remembered, that whenever the Treble clef is used, C is represented by the added line below, D by space below, etc., the staff representing C, D, E, F, G, A, B, which are the pitches that make the key of C. Do being the syllable which we apply to the Tonic, will be sung to all the notes on the line below, and re to those on space below, etc.

### No. 14. Sing syllables and words.

Before singing this exercise there must be thorough practice of the "first series" of the "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises," on page 35.



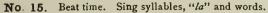
The regularity with which tones follow each other in tunes produces throbbings or pulsations in the mind of the listener, which are often manifested, unconsciously, by a motion of the hand or foot. These pulsation are called BEATS.

Some beats have more stress than others, and are called STRONG or ACCENTED beats; others are called WEAK or UNACCENTED beats.

A group of two or more beats, the first being strong and the remainder weak, is called a MEASURE. If there are but two beats in the group, it is called Double measure.

Giving the right length to each beat is called KEEPING TIME.\* We are assisted in keeping time by counting the beats; or by making a motion of the hand for each beat; this is called BEATING TIME. In double measure the hand moves downward for the first or strong beat and upward for the second. A measure is represented by the space between two perpendicular lines; these lines are called BARS. The space which represents a measure is also called a MEASURE. A heavy bar is called a DOUBLE BAR, used to show the end of a strain. Two heavy bars make a Close, it is used at the end of a tune.

The following exercise is like No. 14, except that the measures are represented, and the double bar and close are used.





<sup>\*</sup> Ultimately, beats should be kept in the mind only But a physical motion for each beat is perfectly natural and is a great assistance at first. Many excellent teachers teach a slight motion of the thumb only. Counting is in universal use, and mental counting should be done by pupils in connection with beating.

A figure placed on the staff just after the clef shows the number of beats in a measure. The little note placed under the figure represents the length of a beat, and is called the BEAT NOTE. The figure and beat note together constitute the MEASURE SIGNATURE, or measure sign.



The most important key tone, except one (tonic), is five (dominant). The skip from one to five should be thoroughly practiced before the following exercise is introduced. If do is on a line, sol is on the second line above. If do is in a space, sol is in the second space above.

p stands for Piano, which means soft. f stands for Forte, which means loud.



No. 18. Before singing this exercise, practice thoroughly the second series of the "Indispensable Daily Exercises" on page 36.



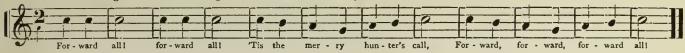
The most important tone between one and five is three. One, three and five heard simultaneously produce the TONIC CHORD; represented thus,

No. 19. Round.\* Before singing this exercise practice thoroughly the third series of the "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises" on page 36.



\*See definition of musical terms, page 34.

No. 20. Sing these exercises using the pitch names occasionally.

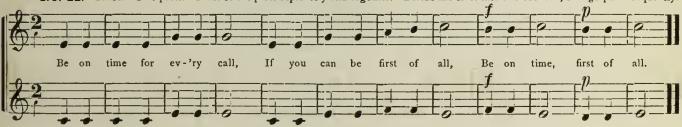


No. 21. After this is learned it may be sung with No. 20.



A BRACE is a heavy bar connecting two or more staves. It shows that they are to be performed at the same time. The music represented by each staff is called a PART.

No. 22. Brace. Two parts. Practice the parts separately and together. Divide the class into two sections, change parts frequently.



No. 23. Round. Beginning on the second beat.



The fourth series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises," on page 37, must be thoroughly practiced before studying the following theory.

### KEY OF G.

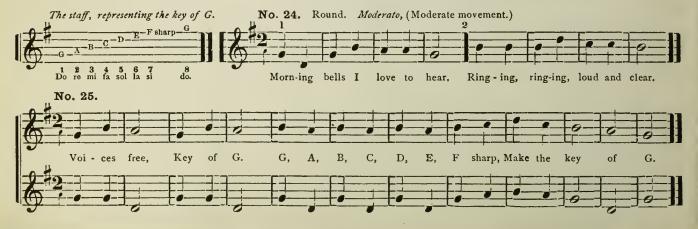
There is a pitch midway between F and G. It is called F SHARP. When all the pitches in the key of C except F are used, and F sharp takes the place of F, (C, D, E, F sharp, G, A, B,) a wonderful change takes place in the character of these pitches. C has no longer that repose or tonic effect, which it had; but the tonic characteristics which C had have been changed to G. This group of pitches constitutes the KEY of G. The pitches G, A, B, C, D, E, F sharp, and G, bear the same relation to each other as do C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The scale in the key of G is precisely the same as it is in the key of C; just as "Yankee Doodle" is the same tune whether it is sung higher or lower.

Syllables are applied to the key-tones the same in one key as in another; i. e., tonic is always one, and the syllable which is applied to it is always do, (minor keys excepted) thus:

G A B C D E F Sharp G
I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do re mi fa sol la si do

The staff, as we have used it, represents the pitches which make the key of C, also all that constitutes the key of G, except F sharp. To have the staff represent the key of G completely, the degree which represents F in the key of C, is made to represent F sharp. This is done by placing a character called a SHARP (#) on the degree which represents F. The sharp is placed on the fifth line immediately after the treble and tenor clefs, and on the fourth line after the base clef. This causes all the degrees of the staff which represented F, to represent F sharp.

The condition of the staff at the right of the clef, is called the KEY SIGNATURE or sign of the key. The condition of the degrees when they represent the key of C is called NATURAL, therefore the signature of the key of C is NATURAL, while that of the key of G is ONE SHARP. By the expression "one sharp" it is implied that all the other degrees are natural.



### MODULATION.

A tune does not always remain in one key, but sometimes it goes into another, and finally returns to the key in which it started. Changing from one key to another is called MODULATION. A tune may modulate through many keys.

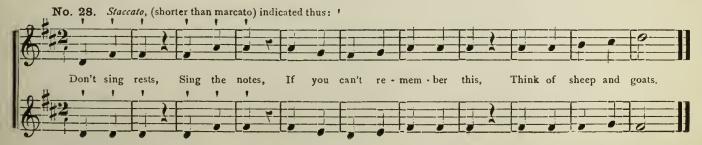
No. 26. G has the same pitch in one key as in another, while it is sol in the key of C it is do in the key of G.



The pitch between C and D is called C sharp. When C sharp is used instead of C, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of G, a new key is formed. D becomes tonic and the group D, E, F sharp, G, A, B, C sharp, is KEY OF D; the signature being Two Sharps.



Silence as long as a quarter note is called a QUARTER REST, and is represented thus: or These signs are also called QUARTER REST.

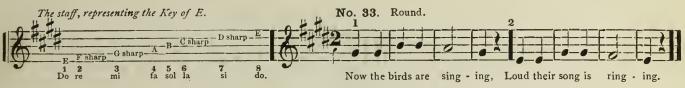


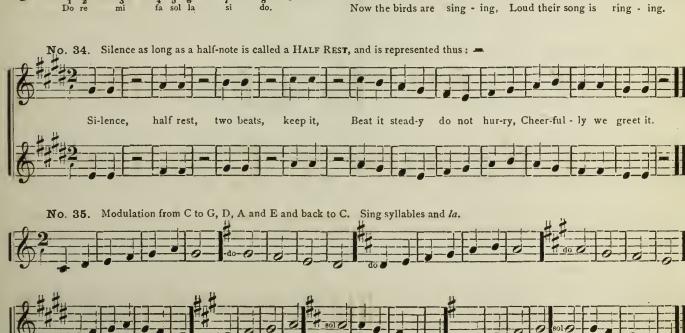


The pitch between G and A is called G sharp. When G sharp is used instead of G, the other pitches being the same as in the key of D, a new key is formed. A becomes Tonic, and the group A, B, C sharp, D, E, F sharp, G sharp, is called KEY OF A; the signature being THREE SHARPS.



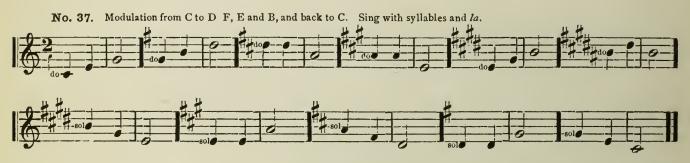
The pitch between D and E is called D sharp. When D sharp is used instead of D, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of A, a new key is formed called Key of E; E being tonic, and the signature being FOUR SHARPS.





The pitch between A and B is called A sharp. When A sharp is used instead of A, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of E, a new key is formed called the KEY OF B; B being tonic and the signature being FIVE SHARPS.





The pitch between E and F sharp is called E sharp, (the pitch is the same as F.) When E sharp is used instead of E, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of B, a new key is formed called the KEY OF F SHARP; F sharp is Tonic and the signature is SIX SHARPS.



The Fifth series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises" on page 37, should now be introduced.

Measure consisting of four beats, one strong and three weak, is called QUADRUPLE measure. The third beat generally has a slight stress. In beating Quadruple measure, the hand moves down right, left, up. These motions should be practiced until they can be made unconciously. No benefit is received until that is accomplished. Quadruple measure is represented by the figure 4.

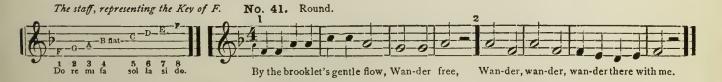
The length name of a tone as long as four quarter notes is WHOLE NOTE; it is represented thus:



Silence as long as four quarter rests is called, whole rest, represented thus:



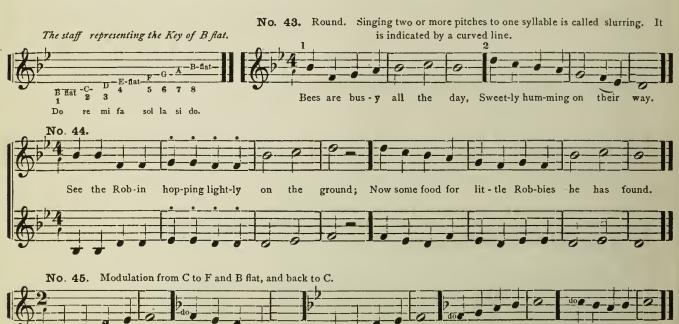
The pitch between A and B is sometimes called B FLAT. When B flat is used instead of B, the other pitches being the same as in the key of C, the key is called the KEY OF F. A character (2) called a flat is used to make the degree which represented B, represent B flat. In the key of F, F is tonic, and the signature is ONE FLAT.



No. 42. Modulation from C to F, and back to C.

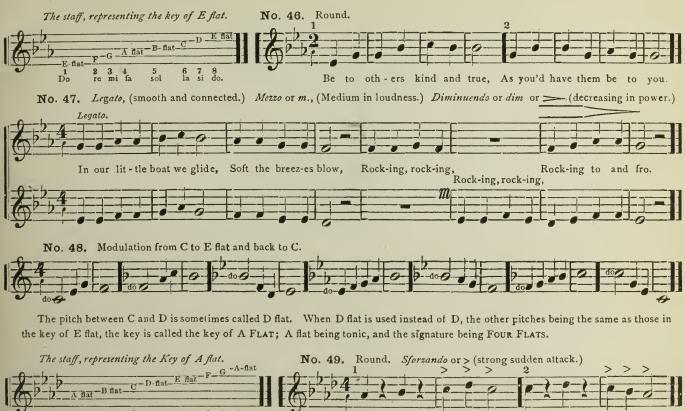


The pitch between D and E is sometimes called E flat. When E flat is used instead of E, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of F, the key is called the Key of B FLAT; B flat being tonic, and the signature being Two FLATS.



a snare.

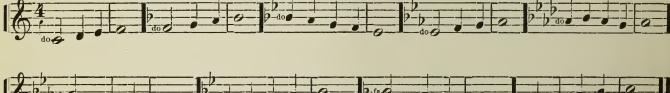
The pitch between G and A is sometimes called A flat. When A flat is used instead of A, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of B flat, the key is called the KEY OF E FLAT; E flat being tonic, and the signature THREE FLATS.



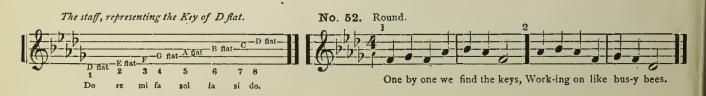
Stop,

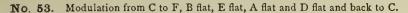
don't go there.

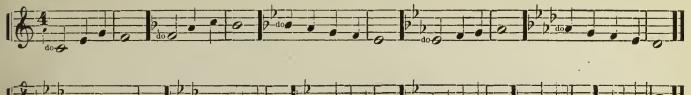




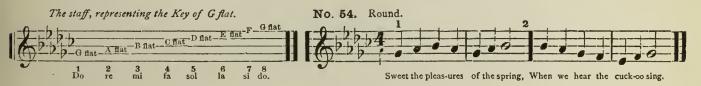
The pitch between F and G is sometimes called G FLAT. When G flat is used instead of G, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of A flat, the key is called the KEY of D FLAT; D flat being tonic, and the signature being FIVE FLATS.

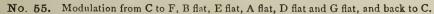




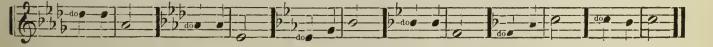


The pitch between B flat and C is sometimes called C FLAT, (same pitch as B). When C flat is used instead of C, the other pitches being the same as those in the key of D flat, the key is called the KEY OF G FLAT; G flat being tonic, and the signature being SIX FLATS.









The following exercise is a modulation through all the keys, and should be sung without stopping, with syllables and la. It should be noticed that the keys of F sharp and G flat have the same pitches, but different representations. Such keys are called Enharmonic Keys.



Practice the sixth series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises," on page 38, before studying number 57.



The C, represented by the added line below, is called MIDDLE C. The next C above (represented by the fourth space) is called UPPER C. The difference between these pitches is called an OCTAVE. Ladies' voices average an octave higher than gentlemen's. When the Treble clef is used, the staff is called the TREBLE STAFF, and represents the pitches which ladies sing. So, while the gentlemen were singing from the Treble Staff, they sung pitches an octave lower than those represented. Thus, instead of upper C, they sung middle C; instead of middle C, they sung an octave lower than middle C, which is called LOWER C. As most of the pitches of gentlemen's voices are below middle C, it becomes convenient to have a staff arranged for their voices, so that middle C is represented by the added line above. This is done by means of a different clef. It is made thus, and is called the BASE or F CLEF. When it is used, the staff is called the BASE STAFF.



At about the age of fifteen, voices change; the boys' voices go down one octave, and the girls voices become broader and more sympathetic, but the pitches remain the same. So, the voices of young boys and girls have the same pitches that ladies' voices have, and the Treble staff represents the pitches which they most naturally sing, while the base staff represents pitches an octave lower. If boys and girls sing from the base staff they sing pitches one octave higher than those represented. As no inconvenience whatever is experien ed by so doing they should at once practice from the Base staff.

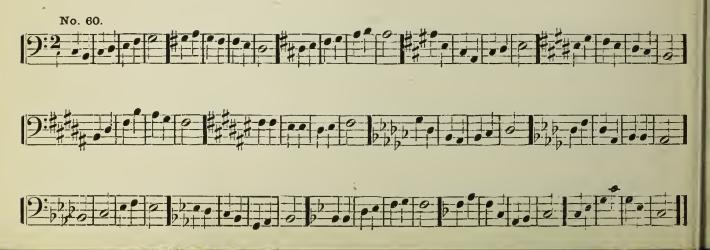
No. 58. C being Tonic, do will be on the second space. Girls and young boys will sing an octave higher than represented.



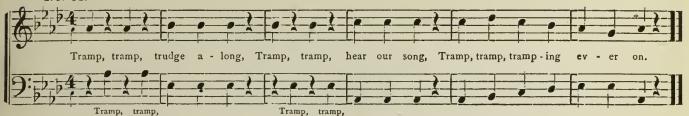
No. 59. Crescendo, or Cres., or \_\_\_\_\_, (increasing in power.) Give special attention to the base staff. Change parts.



To become perfectly familiar with the base staff the following modulation exercises should be thoroughly practiced until the end is accomplished.







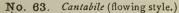
The pitches five (sol) seven (si) and nine (re) follow each other pleasantly and when heard together produce the chord of the DOMINANT which is next in importance to the Tonic chord (1, 3, 5.)

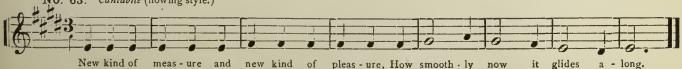


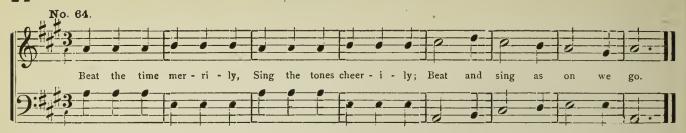


Now begin to practice thoroughly the "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises," seventh series, page 38.

Measure consisting of three beats, one strong and two weak, is called TRIPLE MEASURE; the measure signature being 3. The length name of a tone as long as three quarter notes, is DOTTED HALF NOTE; it is represented thus: ? From this it will be seen that a dot adds one half to the length of a tone. In beating triple measure, the hand moves downward, leftward, upward.







A dot adds one half to the length of a rest, thus: A dotted half rest (-\*) is as long as three quarter rests ( ).



The pitches four (fa) six (la) eight (do) follow each other pleasantly and when heard together produce the chord of the SUB-DOMINANT.



Now begin to practice thoroughly the eighth series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises" on page 39.



Ear-ly to bed and ear-ly to rise, Makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise, Health - y wealth-y and wise.

### CHROMATIC TONES.

Tones that are not key tones are often used to beautify and produce other desired effects in music. Such are called Chromatic Tones. A chromatic tone between four and five is called Sharp Four. The syllable to be sung to sharp four is f (pronounced fee). In the key of C sharp four is represented thus:

When four is represented by a degree that is flatted, as in the key of F, a character called NATURAL (3) is used to make the degree represent sharp four, thus:

B is as much higher than B flat, as F sharp is higher than F.

The chromatic tone between two and three is called SHARP Two. The syllable sung to it is ri (pronounced ree), a sharp or natural being used in its representation just the same as in the case of sharp four.

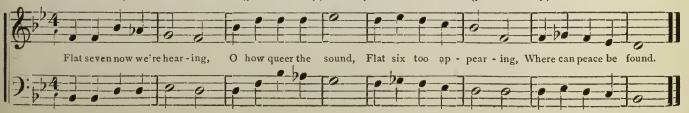
When a sharp, flat, or natural is used on the staff anywhere except in the signature, it is called an ACCIDENTAL. The effect of an accidental continues through the measure in which it occurs, unless discontinued by another accidental.



The tone between six and seven is generally called FLAT SEVEN. The same degree which represents seven is made to represent flat seven, by a flat or natural being used as an accidental. Thus:

The tone between five and six is often called FLAT SIX, and a flat or natural is used in the representation, as the case may be.

No. 69. The syllable for flat seven is se (pronounced say). The syllable for flat six is le (pronounced lay).



So far we have used only two parts, but nearly all music in this book is in four parts, two on each staff. The high part or the treble staff is called SOPRANO, and the lower is called ALTO, these parts are to be sung by ladies. The high part on the base staff is called TENOR, and the lower is called BASE; these parts are to be sung by gentlemen. Boys whose voices have not changed should sing Alto or Soprano.

No. 70. Practice the parts separately before putting them together. A PAUSE or Hold indicated means, hold the tone longer.

Soprano.

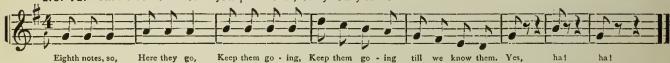
We are get-ting far a long, Hark! O hear us, Lis-ten to our four part song, Hark! O, hear us.

Tenor.

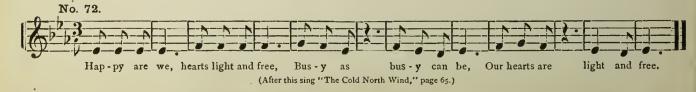
(After this sing "Warbling Waters," page 57.)

A note, half as long as a quarter note is called an Eighth Note, and is represented thus: 🖇 An Eighth Rest, is represented thus: 🥞

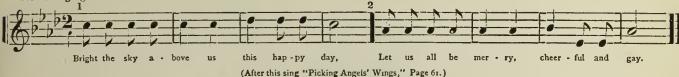
No. 71. The Beat note is not always a quarter note, it may be any other.



As a dot adds one half to the length of a note or rest, a dotted quarter note is as long as three eighth notes, and a dotted quarter rest is as long as three eighth rests. Thus,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} equals \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  equals  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ .



No. 73. Round. If the beat note is a quarter note, there are two eighth notes or rests to a beat. Practice singing two notes to a beat before singing this round.



A tone half as long as an eighth note is called a sixteenth note, represented thus: A silence half as long as an eighth rest is called a sixteenth rest, represented thus: If the beat note is an eighth note there are two sixteenth notes or rests to a beat.



No. 75. Sing with syllables and la. Practice singing four notes to a beat before singing this exercise.



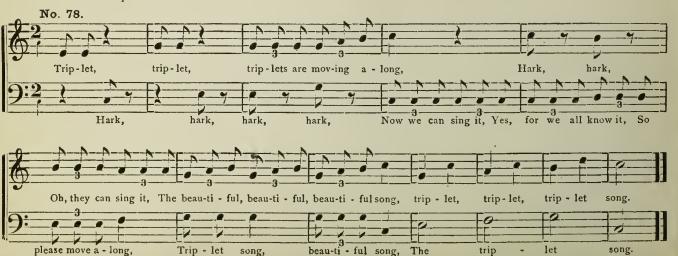
A sixteenth note frequently follows a dotted eighth note, the two making one beat, as in the following exercise.



When two notes on the same degree are to be sung to one syllable they are joined by a curved line called a Tie.



A group of three equal notes performed in the time of two (\$\mathcal{E}



A triplet is usually performed in the time of one beat. If triplets were continued throughout the tune, the beat note would be the value of a triplet, which is always a dotted note, thus, \$\int\_{\infty}^{\infty} \text{equals} \bigcap^\* \text{ and } \int\_{\infty}^{\infty} \text{equals} \bigcap^\* \text{ In such cases the measure is called \$Compound \$Measure\$. In compound double measure the measure signature is \$\int\_{\infty}^{\infty}\$. Compound Triple \$\infty\$. Compound Quadruple \$\int\_{\infty}^{\infty}\$.

Note—In the usual manner of making measure signatures, compound measure cannot be indicated, as no figure can in any sense be made to represent a dotted note. The signature of compound double measure, according to the usual representation, is { which, if it means anything, means that there are six beats in each measure,—one count or beat to every eighth note. It will not satisfy any mathematical mind to say that the figure 6 sometimes means six units, and sometimes two units. This is one of the principal reasons why the beat note should always be represented by a printed note. This method has been adopted in all of the writer's later books and has met with universal favor.



A whole rest is sometimes used to fill a measure regardless of the length of notes in it. The rest is then called a MEASURE REST.



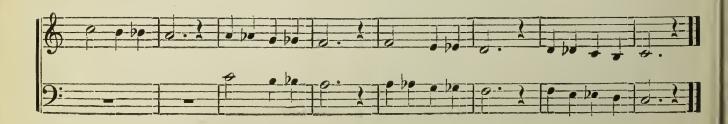
There are Chromatic tones between all adjacent key-tones except between three and four and seven and eight.

When the key-tones and chromatic tones are placed in regular order, they form what is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.



No. 83. Sing with syllable and ia.





### KEY OF A MINOR.

In the following exercise sing both endings, and notice which ending is the most perfect; and also notice whether the character of the music is cheerful or sad.



In the foregoing exercise the tonic (most perfect ending) is A. Hence, the exercise is in the key of A, but without C sharp and F sharp as heretofore. This gives us two keys of A. The old one being sad and serious.

One being sad and serious. The first is called a Major key, while the second is called a

(All the keys that we have had are Major keys.) While the key of A major has for its signature three sharps, A minor has the same signature as C major—natural. The keys of C major and A minor have the same pitches except G and G sharp; G belonging to C major, and G sharp to A minor. These two keys follow each other so pleasantly that they are called related keys. A minor is called the Relative Minor of C major, and C major is called the Relative Major of A minor. The signatures of all major keys are used for their relative minors. The staff is prepared at its beginning for major keys only, so the real signature (sign) of a minor key is its seventh, (the fifth in its relative major) being sharped by an accidental, continuously. When sharp five in a major key is used merely to embellish the melody, thus giving no impression of a different key, it is simply a chromatic tone.

The syllables are applied to Minor Keys the same as their relative Major Keys, thus:



The tonic chord in a minor key is made of 1, 3, 5. (la, do, mi.)

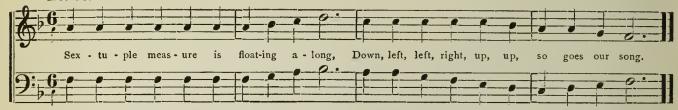
Practice thoroughly the ninth series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises" on page 39.

No. 85. Repeat. First and second time. Da Capo (D. C.) and Fine.

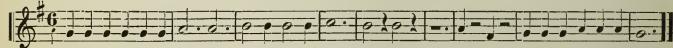


A group of six beats, of which the first is strong (the fourth, receiving some stress) is called Sextuple Measure. The beats for the hand are down, left, left, right, up, up. The figure 6 represents sextuple measure.





No. 87. Dotted whole note (2') Dotted whole rest (-.)



Stead-i-ly, stead-i-ly go, And do not hur-ry now, There, there

stop, short, Then we will not have a row.

Note.—When sextuple measure is sung fast enough it becomes Compound Double, and vice versa.

### INTERVALS.

The difference in pitch between any two tones, is called an INTERVAL.

Intervals are measured by a step, half-step or step and a half.

The smallest interval in use, is measured by a half-step. The intervals of the Chromatic Scale, are each a half-step in size.

The intervals of the Major Scale are measured as follows: From one to Two, a step; Two to Three, a step; Three to Four, a half-step; Four to Five, a step; Five to Six, a step; Six to Seven, a step; Seven to Eight, a half-step.

Those of the minor scale are: One to two, a step; Two to Three, a half-step; Three to Four, a step; Four to Five, a step; Five to Six, a half-step; Six to Seven, a step and a half, and Seven to Eight a half-step.

Any of the following characters may be placed upon a degree of the staff, to make it represent a pitch different from natural:

A Sharp (#), a half step higher. A Double Sharp (\*\*), a step higher. A Flat (\*\*), a half step lower. A Double Flat (\*\*) a step lower. A Natural (#), makes the degree represent the pitch which it does in the key of C.

# 

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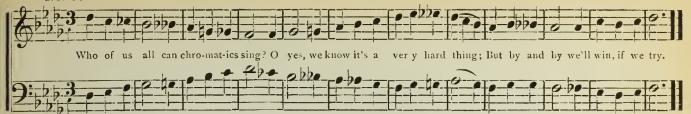
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(OVER.)





The Subdominant chord in minor keys is made of re, fa, la.

Practice thoroughly the tenth series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises" on page 40.



The Dominant chord in minor keys is made of mi, si, si.



Practice thoroughly the eleventh series of "Indispensable Daily Reading Exercises" on page 40.

# DEFINITIONS AND PRONUNCIATIONS OF MUSICAL TERMS.

faster and faster. Adagio (ä-dä'je-o), slow.

Ad Libitum or Ad lib., at pleasure. Affetuoso, tender and affecting.

Agitato (a je-ta'to), with agitation. Allegretto (al-la-grat'to), less quick than Allegro.

Allegro (äl-la'gro), quick. Allegro mä non troppo, quick, but not too Amabile (a-ma'be-le), in a gentle and tender style.

Amateur (am-a-tur'). a lover but not a professor of music Amoroso (ä-mo-ro'zo), affectionately, ten-

Andante (än-däu'te), gentle, distinct and rather slow, yet connected. Andante Con Moto, quicker than Andante.

Andantino (an-dan-te'no), quicker than boldness Andante. Animato (an-e-ma'to), with spirit and

A Tempo, in time. A Tempo Guisto (a tam-po joos'to), in exact manner.

Ben Marcato, in a well marked manner. Brillante (bril-län'te), brilliant.

Cadence, closing strain, a fanciful embel-Eshment of the close of a song. Cadenza (kä-dān'tsa), same as the second

use of Cadence. Calando (kä-län'do), softer and slower.

Cantabile (kän-tä'be-le), graceful, singing style.

Canto (kan'to), the treble part in a chorus. Col. or Con, with. Comodo or Commodo, in an easy and un-

restrained manner. Con Affetto, with expression.

Con Energico (en-ār'jē-ko), with energy. Con Espressione (as'pres-si-o'na), with expression.

Con Fuoco (foo-o'co) with fire. Con Grazia (grä'tse-a), with grace.

Con Moto, with motion. Con Spirito, with spirit.

Crescendo (kre-shan-do), or cres, or gradually increasing in power.

Accelerando (ät-tshel-a-räu'do), gradually | Da Capo (da-ka'po), or D C., from the be- | Marcato (mar-ka'to)marked style. ginning.

Dal Segno (dal-san'yo), or D S., go to the Declamando (dek-lä-män'do), in the style of declamation.

Decrescendo (di-kre-shān'do), diminish-Departments, The theory of music is divided into the following departments: Rhythmics, Melodics and Dynamics. Diatonic tones, the tones that belong to a

key-key-tones. Diletante (de-lā-tān'tā), a lover of the

arts in general. Diminuendo or dim, or gradually decreasing in power.

Di Molto (di mol'to), much or verv. Dolce (dol-tshā'), soft, tender, delicate. Doloroso (do-lo-ro'zo), in a plaintive style. Dynamics, The department which treats

of the Power and Quality of tones. E, and.

Energico (en-ăr'je-ko), with energy. Espressivo (es-pras-se'vo), expressive. Fine (fe'na), or finale (fe-na-le), the end. Fortissimo (for-tes'se-mo), ff, very loud. Forte (for'ta), or f, loud. Forzando (for-tsan'do), sudden stress.

Fugue (füg), a composition which repeats, in its several parts throughout, the subject with which it commences.

Fugato (foo-ga'to), in the fugue style. Fugetta (foo-gat'ta), a short fugue. Giusto (joos'to), in steady time, Grave (grä've), a solemn movement. Graziose (grä-tse-o'zo), gracefully. Lacrimando (lac-re-man'do), or Lacri-

moso (lac-re-mo-zo), mournfully Lamentando la-men-tan'do), mournfully. Larghetto (lär-gat'to), slow, but not so slow as Largo.

Largo (lär-go), slow. Legato (la-ga'to), connected style. Leggiero (led je-a'ro), lightly. Lentando len-tan'do), gradually slower and softer.

Lento (lan-to), slow Maestose (mä-es-to-zo), majestically. Melodics. The department which treats of the pitch of tones.

Mezzo (mat'tso), or m, in medium power Moderato (mod-e-ra'to), in moderate movement

Molto (mol to), much or very. Morando, gradually dying away. Mosso (mos'so , emotion. Moto, motion.

Non, not.

Non Troppo, not too much. [voices. Obligato, a solo part accompanied by other Octave Names, From middle C upward; first octave is once marked small, the next, twice marked small, etc. From middle C downward, first octave small, next large, next once

marked large, etc. Orchestra, a company or band of instrumental performers.

Pastorale (pas-to-rä'le), a graceful movement in compound double measure. Pardendo (par-dan'do), same as Lentando. Pianissimo or pp, very softly.

Piu (pe-oo), more. Piu Moso, with more motion, faster.

Poco, a little. Poco a poco, gradually.

Portamento (por-ta-man'to), the manner of sustaining and conducting the voice from one sound to another.

Presto, quick. Prestissimo, very quick. Rallentando or Stantando, slower and softer by degrees.

Recitando (ra-tshe-tan'do), a speaking manner of performance. Recitative (re-si-ta-tev'), musical declama-Related Keys, Major and minor keys that have the same signature. The sixth of any major key is the tonic of its relative minor, and the third of any minor key is tonic of its relative

major Rhythmics. The department which treats of the length of tones.

Ritard or Rit., slower. Ritardando, slackening the time.

Round, A vocal composition in two or more parts to be sung as follows: when the first set of singers commence the second part, the second set begin the first part, etc. They follow each other in this way repeating the tune as often as desired.

Scherzando (sker-tsän'do) or Scherzo (sker-tso), playfully,

Semplice (sam-ple'tshe), simple. Sempre (sim'pre), throughout, always, as Sempre Forte, loud throughout. Sforzando (sfor-tsän'do), or > with strong

Slur, a curved line placed over or under notes on different degrees of the staff showing that they should be sung to

one syllable Smorzando (smor-tsän'do), dying away. Soave (so-ä've), sweetly.

Solfeggio (sol-fad'je-o), a vocal exercise. Solo, for a single voice.

Sostenuto, sustained. Sotto voce (sot-to vo'tshe), with subdued Spiritoso, with animation.

Staccato (stäk-kä'to), detached. Swell, or increasing and diminishing in power. Tace (tä'tshe) or Tacet (tä'set), silence, or

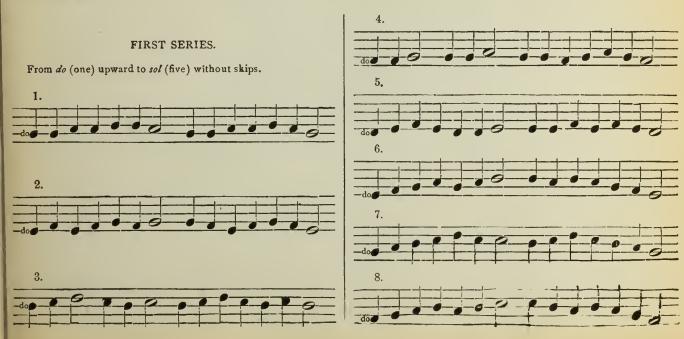
Tasto solo (tas-to so'lo), without chords. Tempo a Piacere (tam'po a pe a-tsha're), time at pleasure.

Tempo Giusto, in exact time. Ten, Tenuto, See Sostenuto. Tone Properties, Length, Pitch, Power and Quality.

Transposition, Changing a tune, exercise or scale to a higher or lower key. Tutti (too'te), full chorus.

Un (oon), a; as Un Poco, a little. Veloce (ve-lo'tshe), rapidly. Vigoroso (ve-go-ro'zo), bold, energetic. Vivace (ve-vä'tshe), quick and cheerful-Virtuoso (ver-too-o'zo), a proficient in art. Volti Subito (vol'te), turn over quickly.

Note.—In the following Reading Exercises the staff does not technically represent different keys, but is made to do so arbitrarily, in order that valuable practice may be had before the theory of the different keys and their representations are taught. These exercises are of the greatest importance at this stage of the pupil's progress, and should be practiced daily until all the keys have been regularly introduced. Sing each exercise four times with syllables and la, alternating. Also use ah, oo, oh, a, e, etc., and various monosyllables, being guided to the pitches by thinking of the syllables. Then pass to the next immediately, making the pitches for do higher or lower as the case may be, but not too high for the voices to sing easily. Let the thumb of the right hand move downward for each quarter note, and twice for each half note. The daily practice of these exercises is indispensable to rapid progress. Similar exercises practiced from the hand-staff, are very useful.



# SECOND SERIES.

From do (eight) downward to sol (five) without skips.





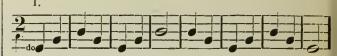






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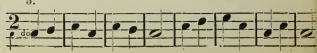
Remember if do is on a line, mi and sol are on the next lines above. If do is in a space mi and sol are on the next spaces above,











# FOURTH SERIES.

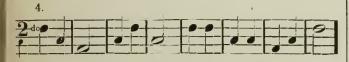
Skips of mi (three) sol (five) and do (eight.)

Remember there are two degrees between sol (five) and do (eight.)











# FIFTH SERIES.

With signature, going above and below tonic without skips. The signature shows you where do is.



# SIXTH SERIES.

Skips of sol (five) do (eight) mi (ten or three above eight.)







# SEVENTH SERIES.

Skips of sol (five) si (seven) and re (nine.)
Remember that si and re are on the first and second lines above sol, if sol is on a line; if it is in a space si and re are in the first and second spaces above.











#### EIGHT SERIES.

Skips of fa (four) la (six) do (eight.)

Remember if fa is on a line la and do are on the first and second lines above; if fa is in a space la and do are in the first and second spaces above.









# NINTH SERIES.

Skips of la (one) do (three) mi (five) in minor keys. If la is on a line do and mi are on the next lines above; if la is in a space do and mi are in the next spaces above.











# TENTH SERIES

Skips of re (four) fa (six) la (eight) in minor keys.

If re is on a line the others are on the next lines above. If
re is in a space the others are in the next spaces above.



# ELEVENTH SERIES.

Skips of mi (five) si (seven) si (nine) in minor keys. If mi is on a line the others are on the next lines above. If mi is in a space the others are in the next spaces above.

1.

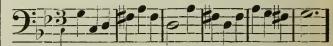


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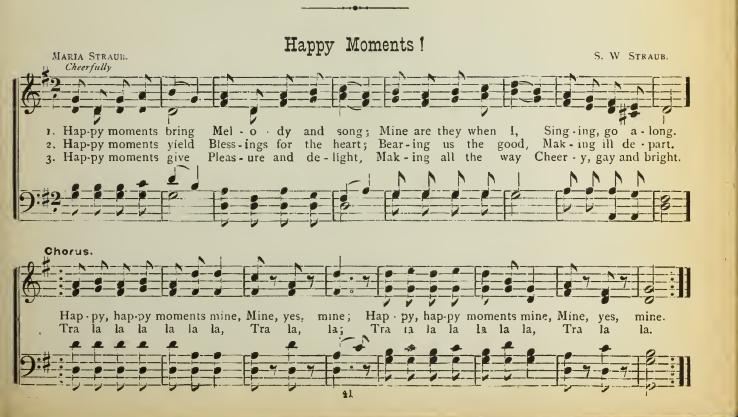


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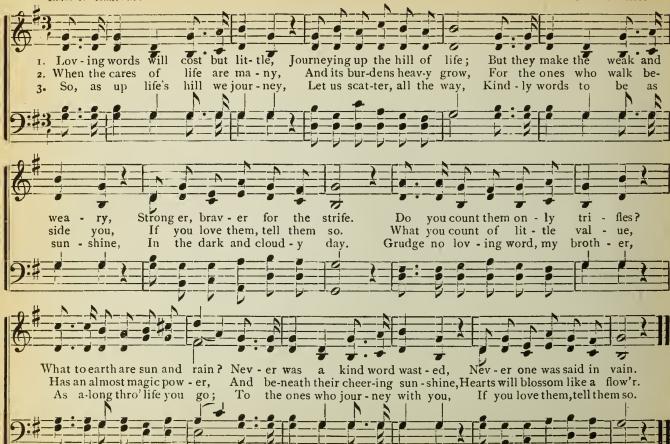




# SECULAR SCHOOL SONGS.

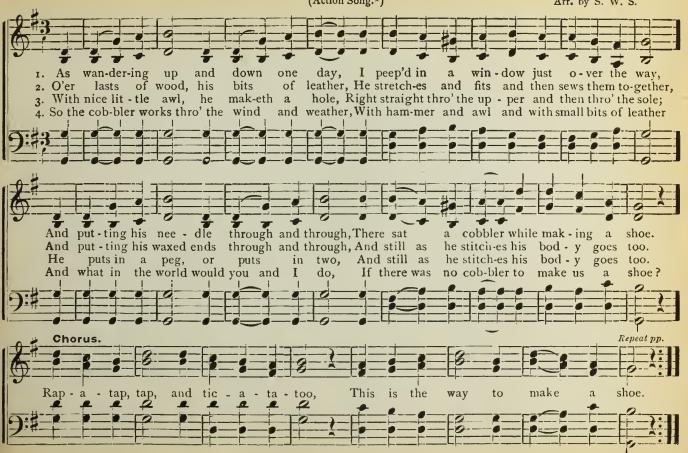


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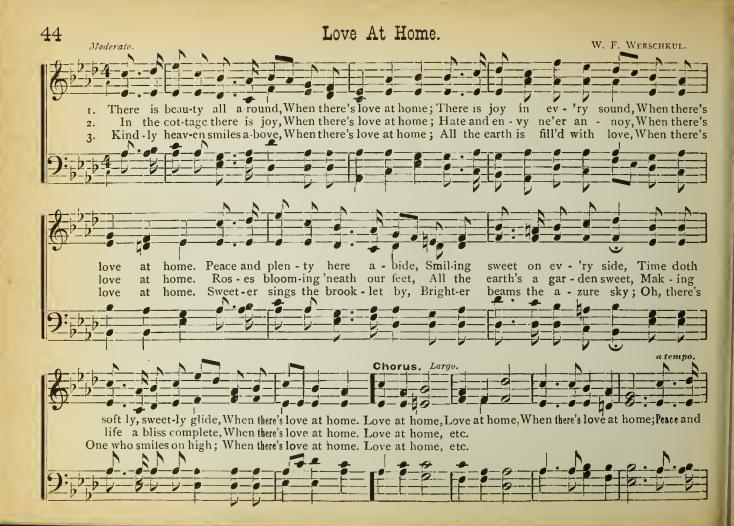


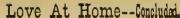
(Action Song.\*)

Arr. by S. W. S.

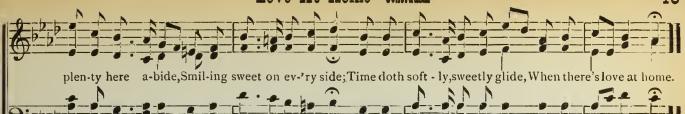


\*The words will suggest appropriate action,



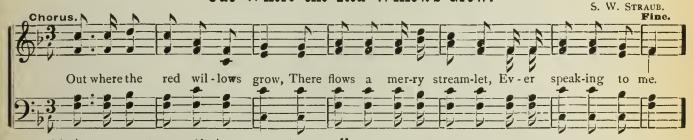


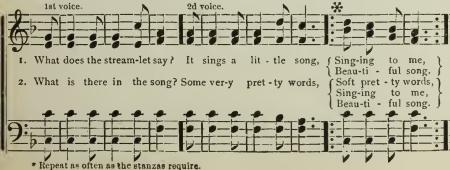






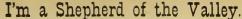
Out Where the Red Willows Grow.





- 3. What mean those pretty words? Come with the birds and drink, Bright little birds, Soft, pretty words, Singing to me, Beautiful song.-CHO.
- 4. Why come with birds to drink? Their hearts are glad and free, Merry and free, Bright little birds, Soft, pretty words, Singing to me, Beautiful song .- CHO.





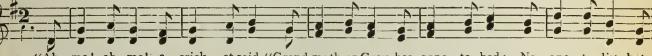
47



LAURA F. HINSDALE.

# The Cricket's Violin.

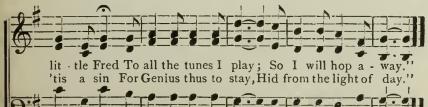
S. W. STRAUB.



1. "Ah, me! ah, me! a crick - et said, "Grand-moth er Gray has gone to bed; No one to list but

2. 'I'll climb the chim-ney, and be-gin To play my dul-cet vi - o · lin. Too long I've wait-ed;



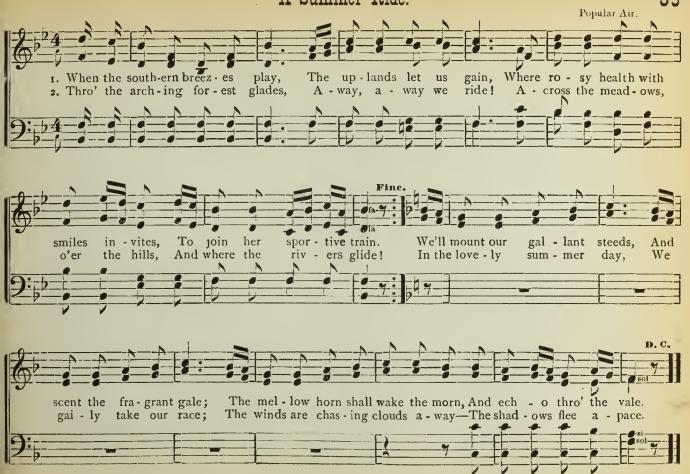


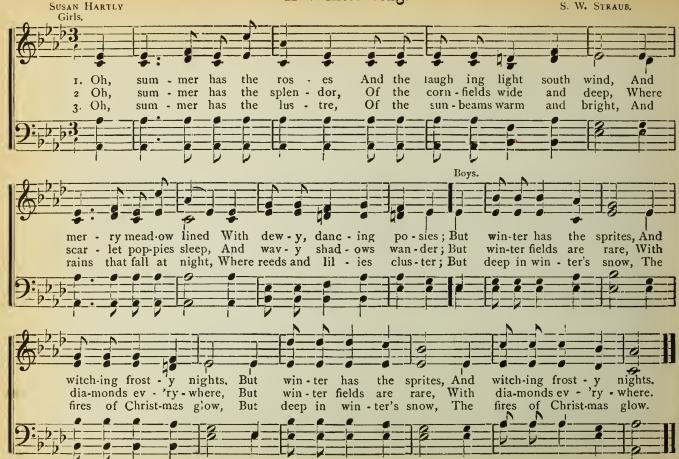
- 3. The cricket played in every key, From do fa la, to do re mi; From a b c to x y z;
  - He played both slow and fast— The heedless crowd went past.
- 4. Jack Frost came 'round and dipped his
  And then the music was so low, [bow,
  The cricket cried in tone of woe:
  "Oh, for the hearthstone bed,
  The ears of little Fred!"





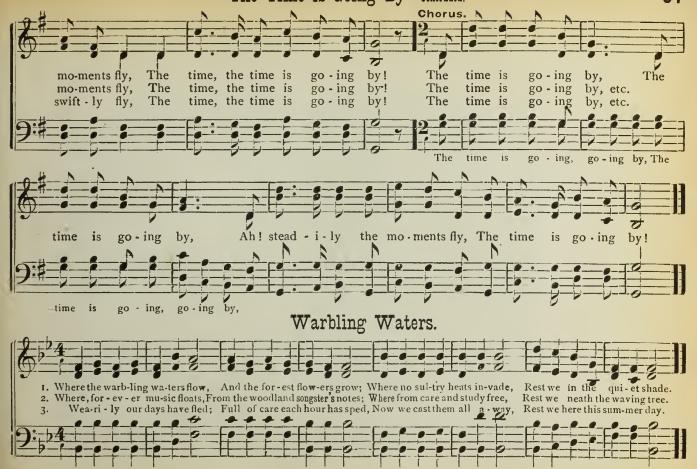


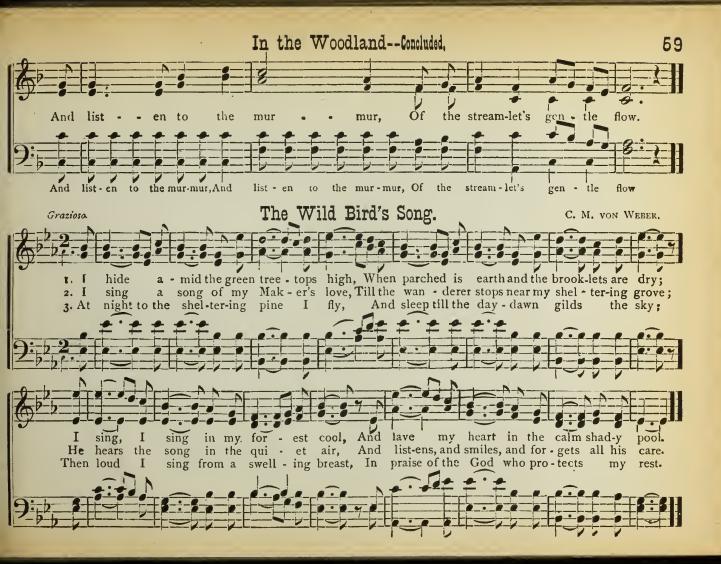








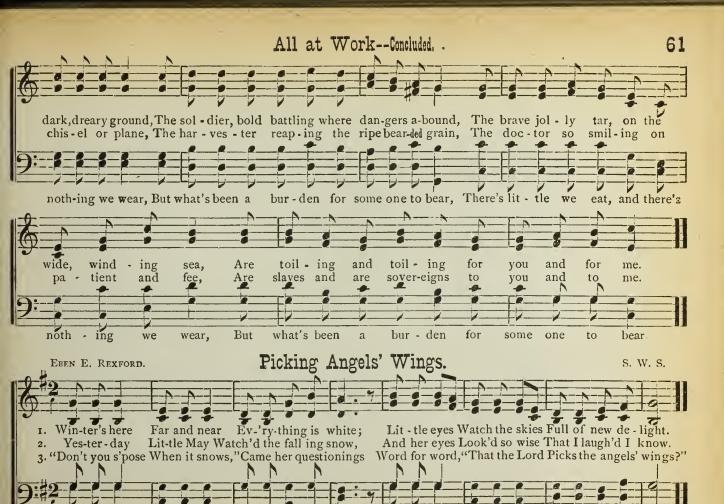


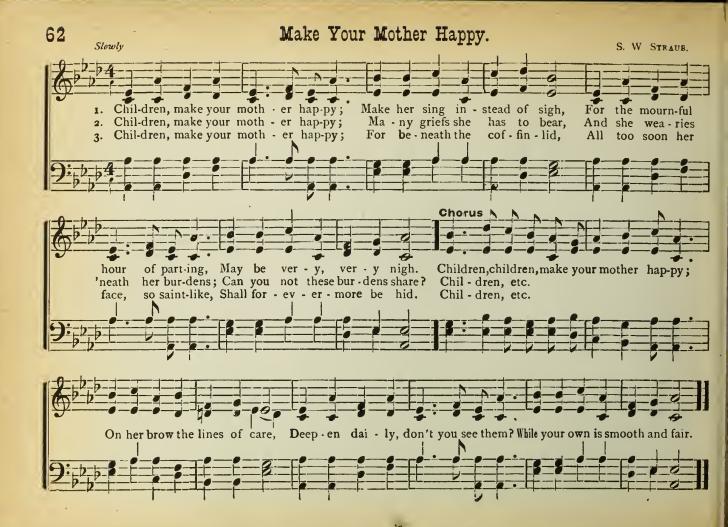


Cho.—There's lit - tle

eat, and there's

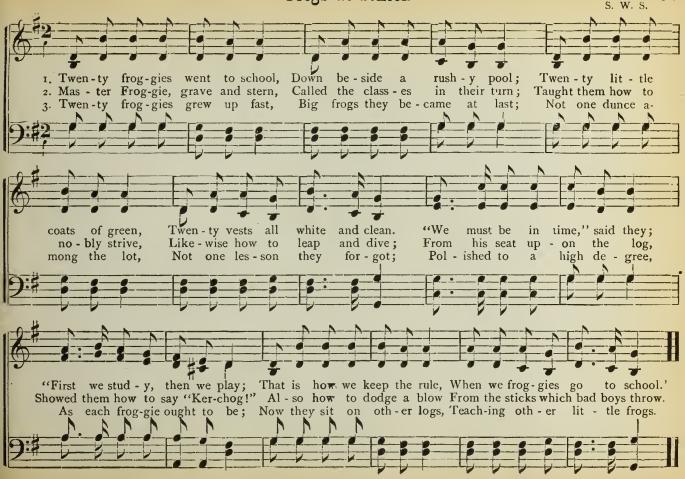
we







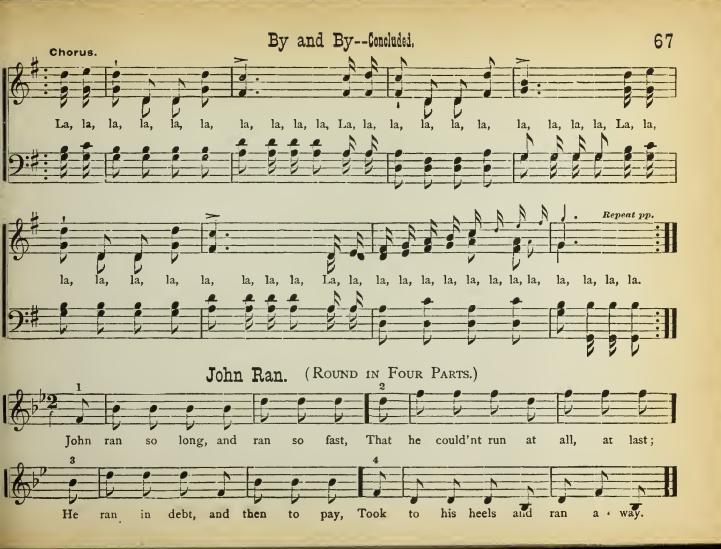
Frogs at School.



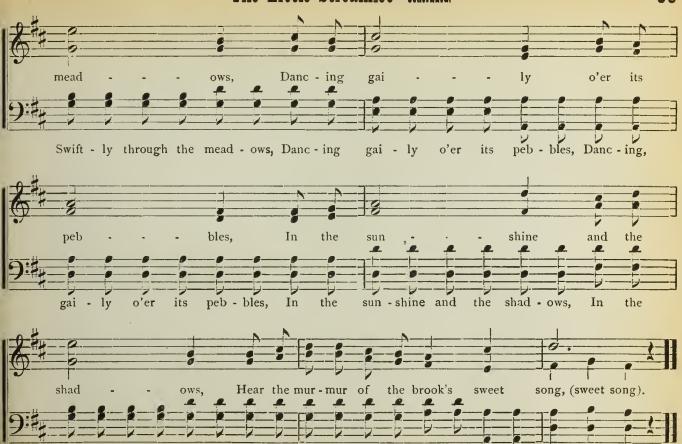
# Mountain Maid's Invitation.



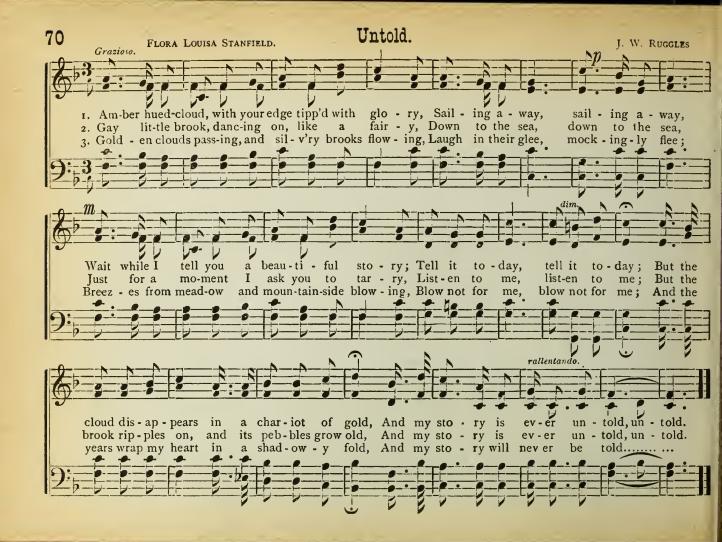


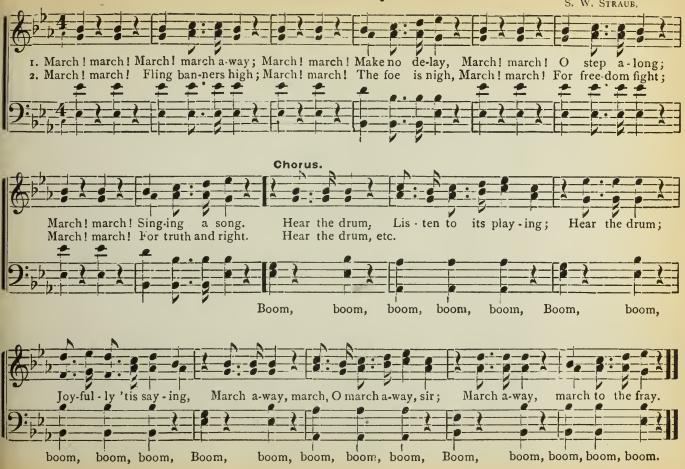


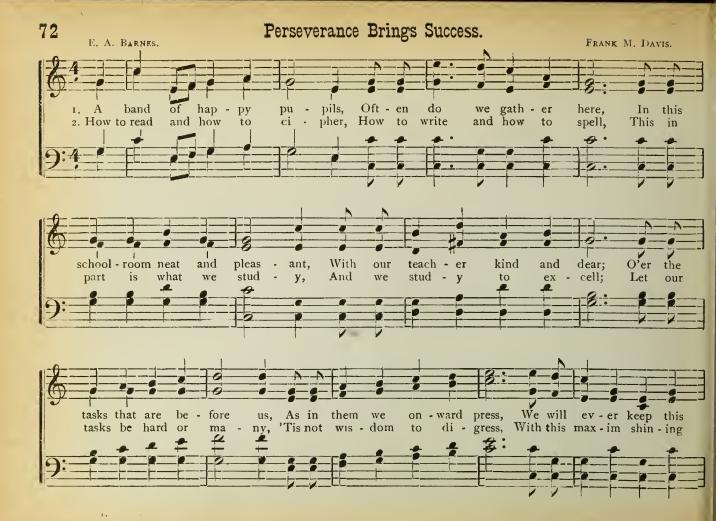
Glid - ing swift-ly thro' the mead-ow, Glid-ing



sun - shine and the shad - ows, Hear the mur-mur, hear the mur - mur, of the brook's sweet song.









a good time, Do - ing, do - ing with our might, What

right.



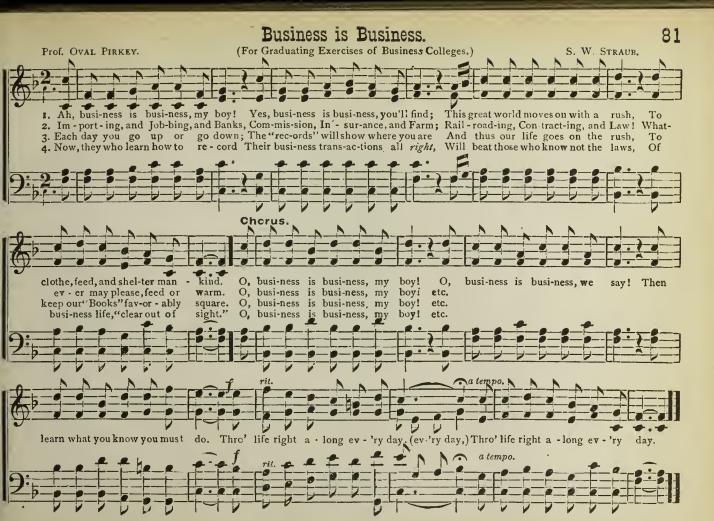




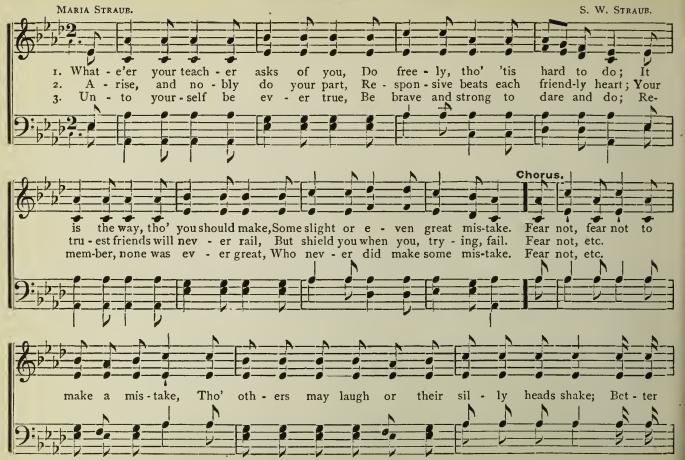


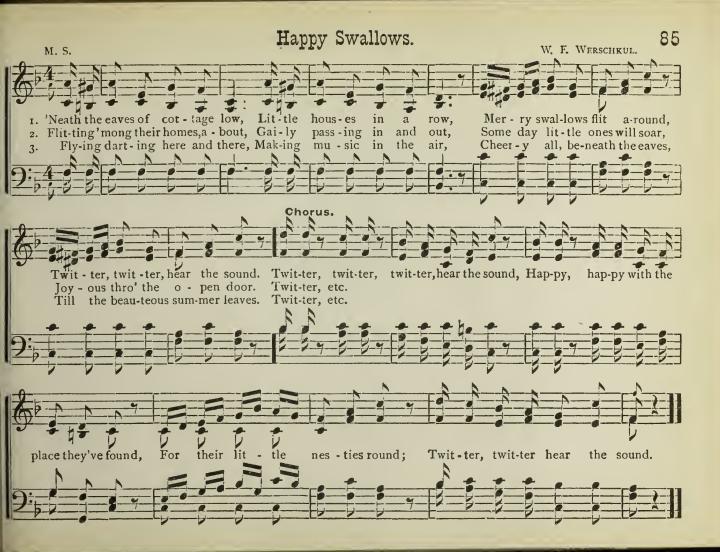




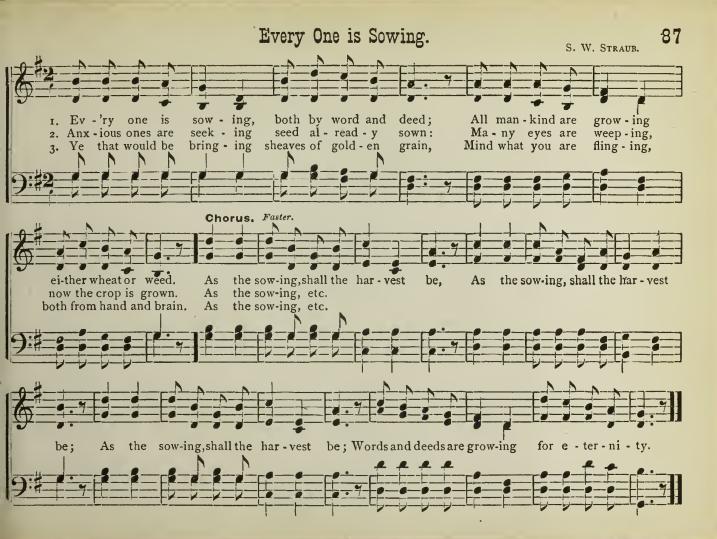


## Fear Not to Make A Mistake.

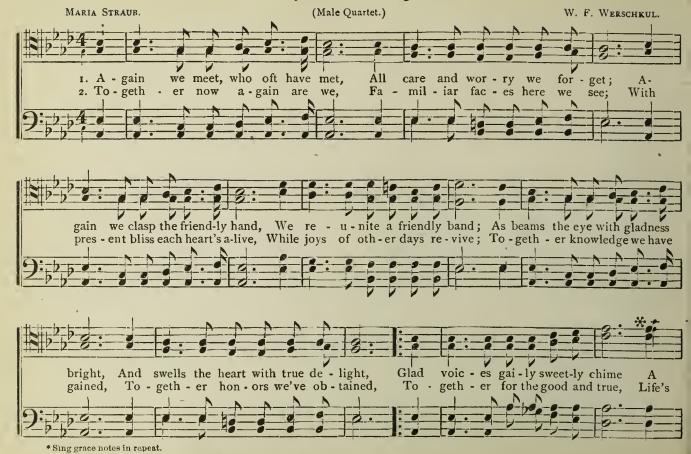








## Gladly We Meet Again.











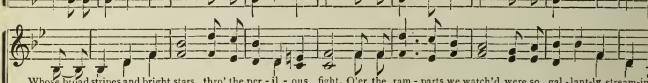
Solo or Quartet.

Oh, say, can you

And where is that

2. On the shore dim ly





Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the per - il - ous fight, O'er the ram - parts we watch'd, were so gal -lant-ly stream-ing?

What is that which the breeze, o'er the tow-er-ing steep, As it fit - ful-ly blows, half con-ceals, half dis - clos - es?

A home and a coun-try should leave us no more? Their blood has wash'd out their foul foot-steps' pol-lu-tion.

Blest with vic-t'ry and perce, may the heav'n-res-cued land Praise the pow'r that hath made and pre-serv'd us a na-tion!



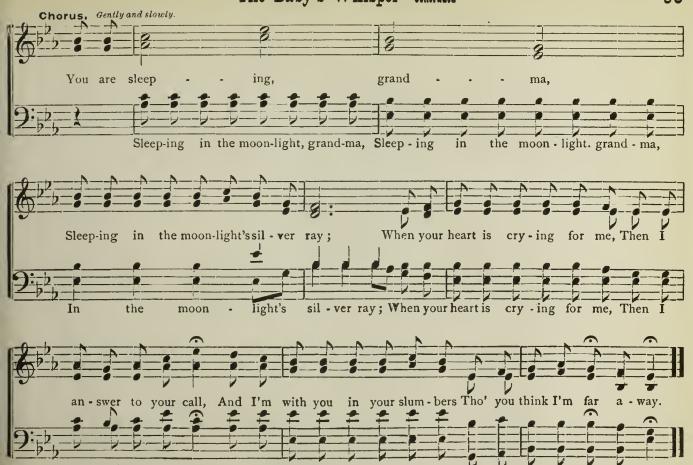
And the rock-ets' red glare, the bombs burst-ing in air,
Now it catch-es the gleam of the morning's first beam,
No ref-uge could save the hire-ling and slave,
Then con-quer we must, when our cause it is just,

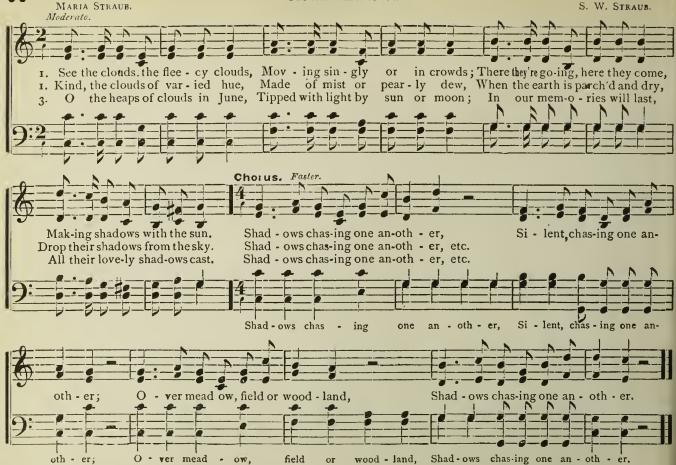
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there. In full glo - ry re - flect - ed, now shines on the stream: From the ter - ror of fright or the gloom of the grave:

And this be our mot - to: "In God is our trust!"



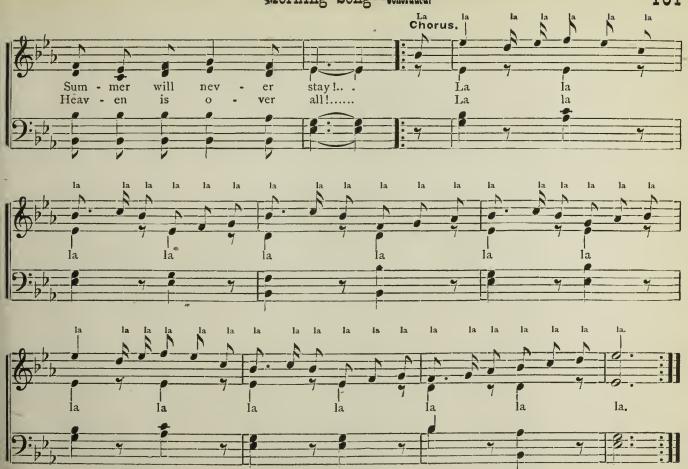




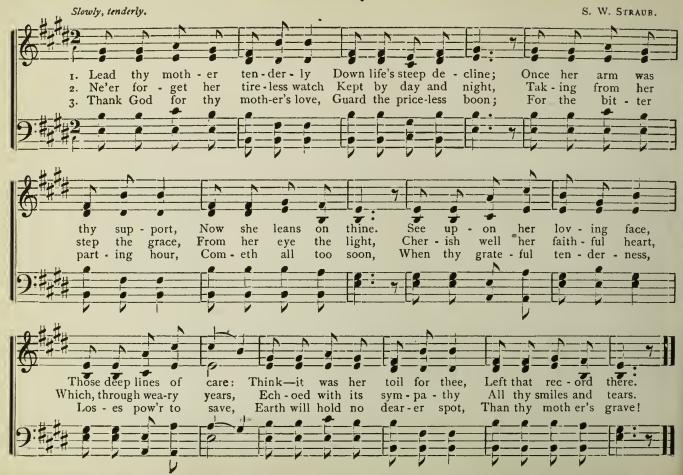


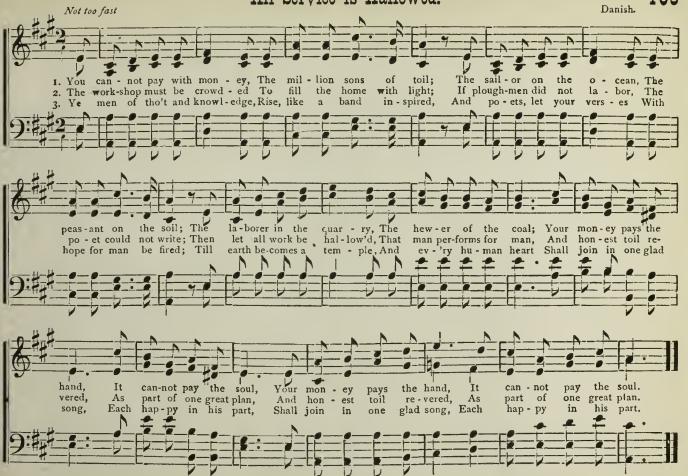


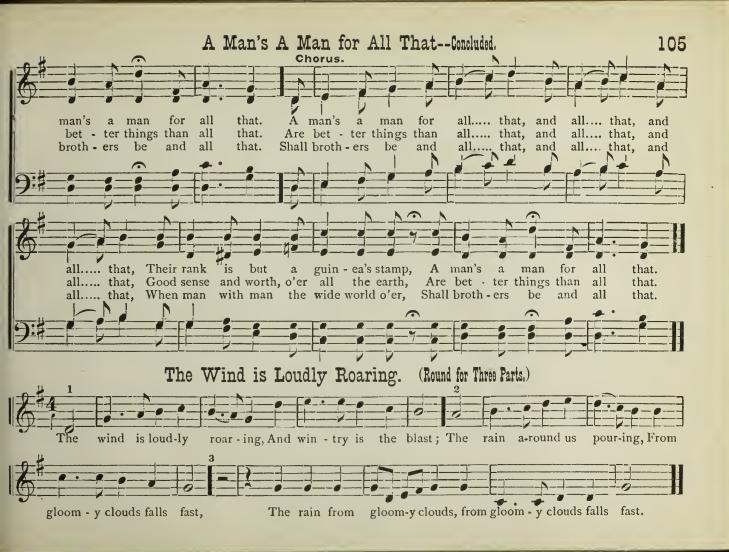


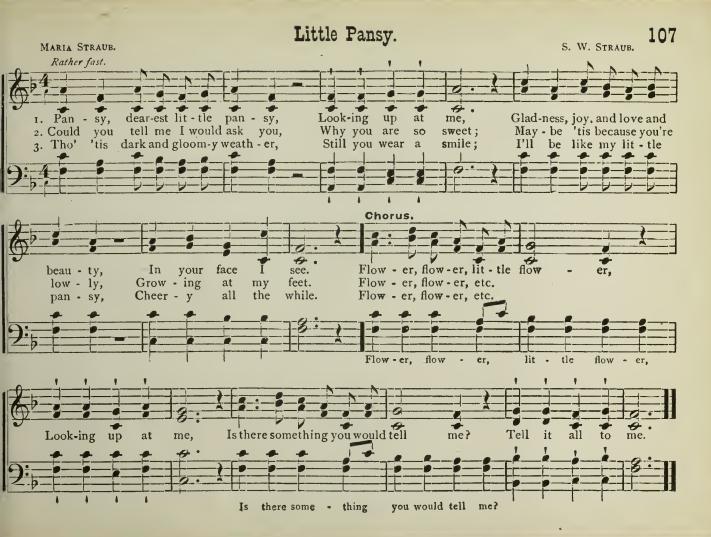


## Remember thy Mother.

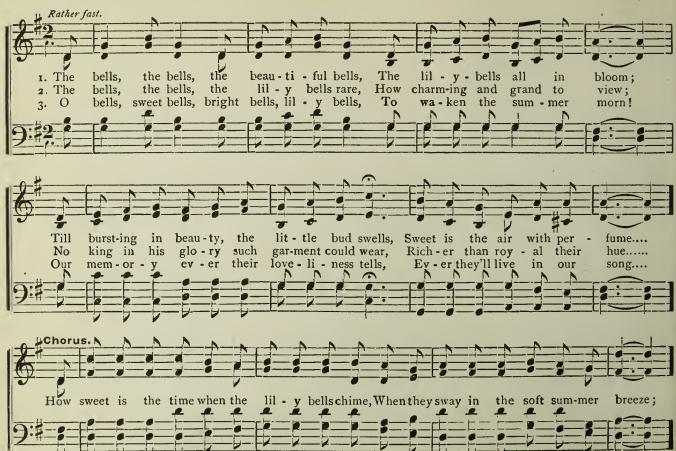


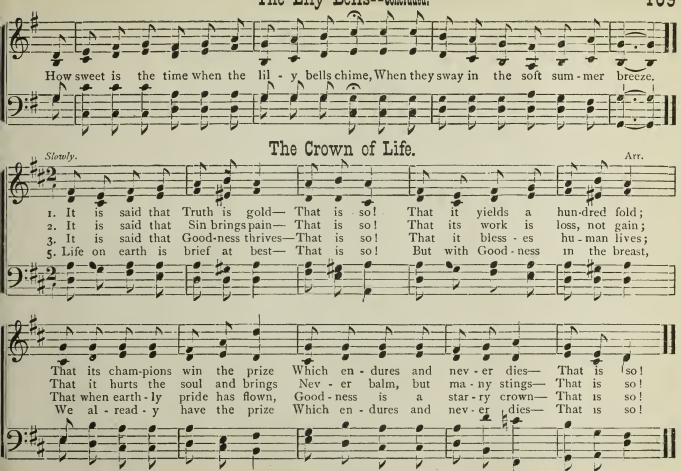




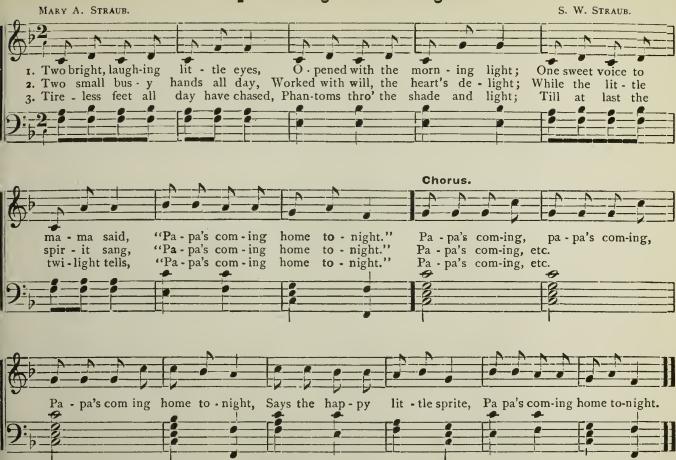


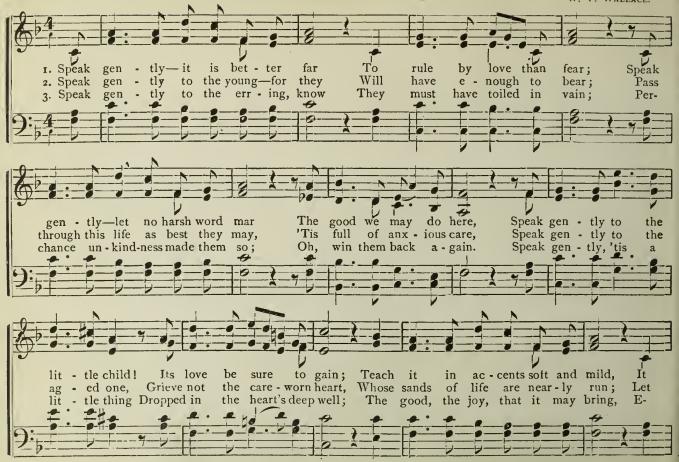
MARIA STRAUB.



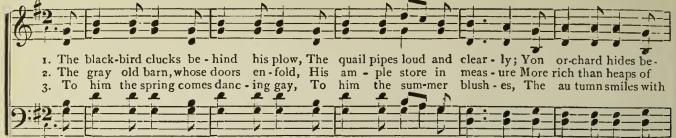




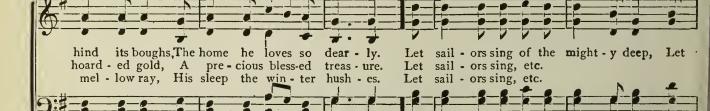




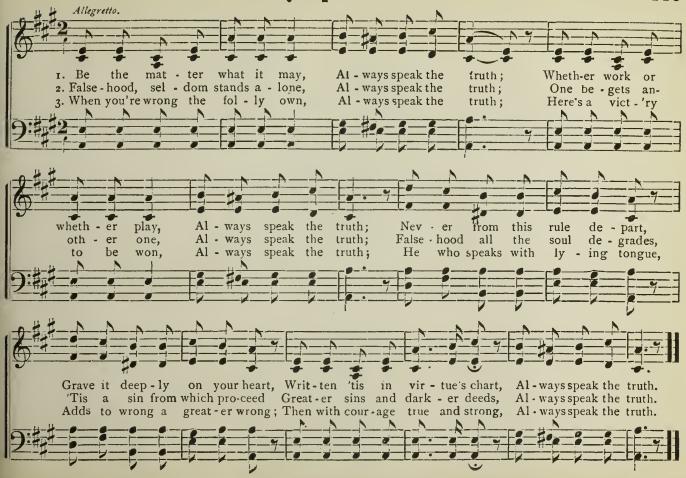


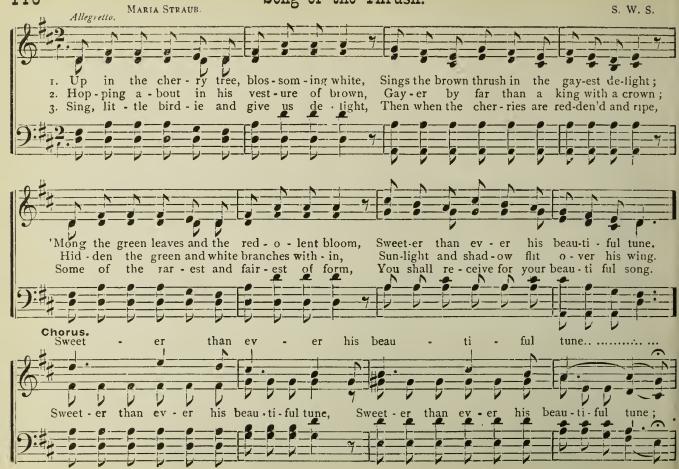


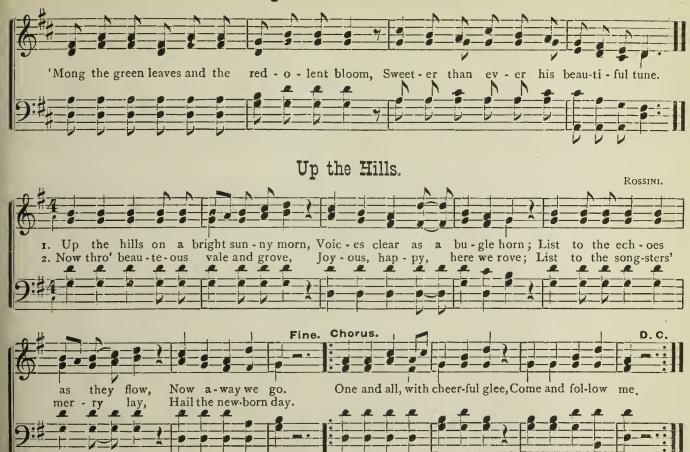
Chorus.

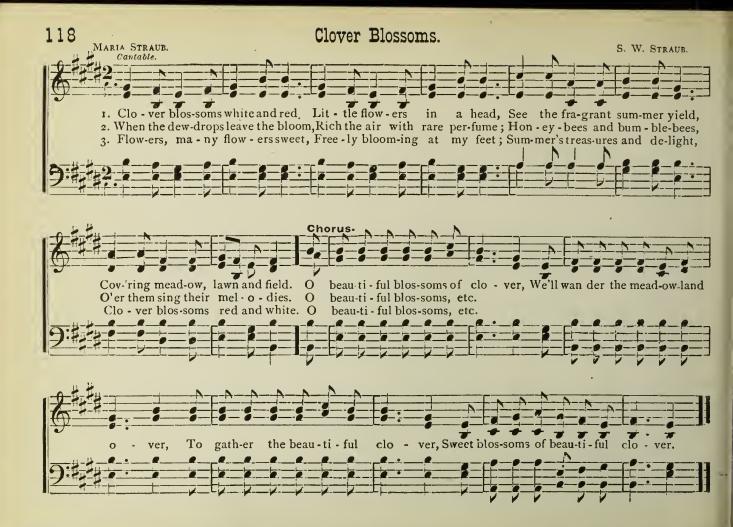








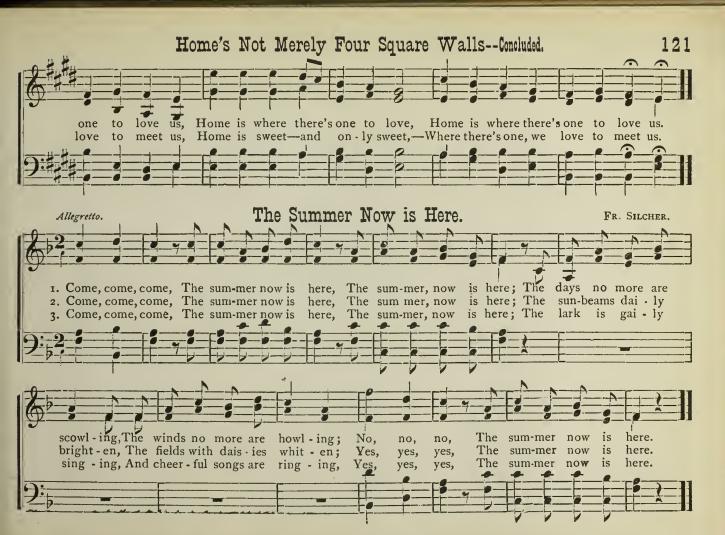




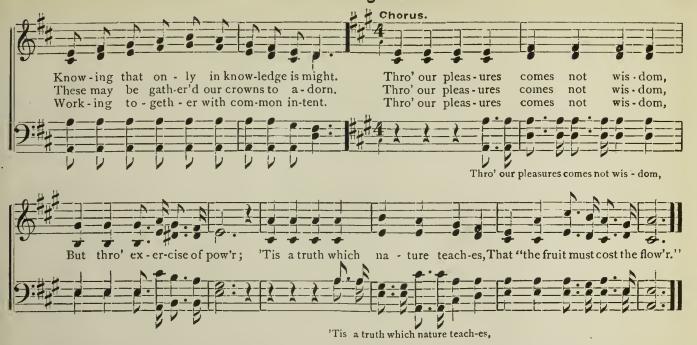


## Home's Not Merely Four Square Walls.



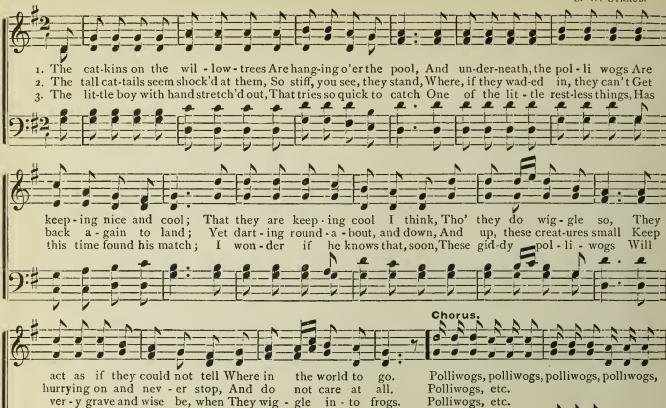






4. Teachers, now to you we tender,
Our sincerest gratitude,
For your earnest toil and labor,
And the truths in us imbued;
Patiently ever our minds you have trained,
Mildly correcting our errors in thought,
Pointing the way to where truth may be found,
Having us practice the knowledge you taught.

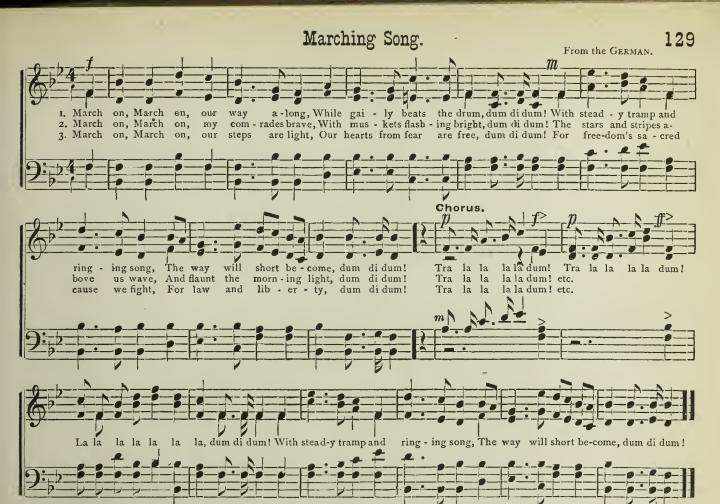
5. Classmates, long we've been together,
Friendship is a sacred tie,
Sadly shall we bid each other,
What may be a long good-bye;
When we have parted and time intervenes,
Still in the mem'ry shall visions arise,
Sweetly reverting to days that we spent,
Gaining the knowledge we ever will prize.

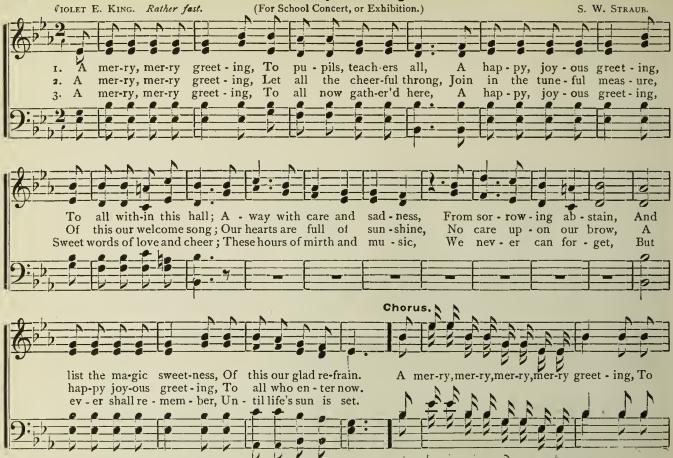


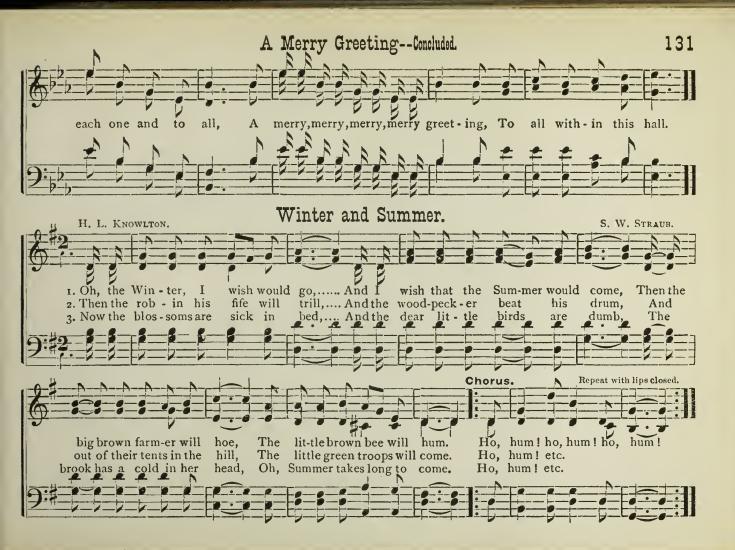


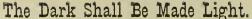


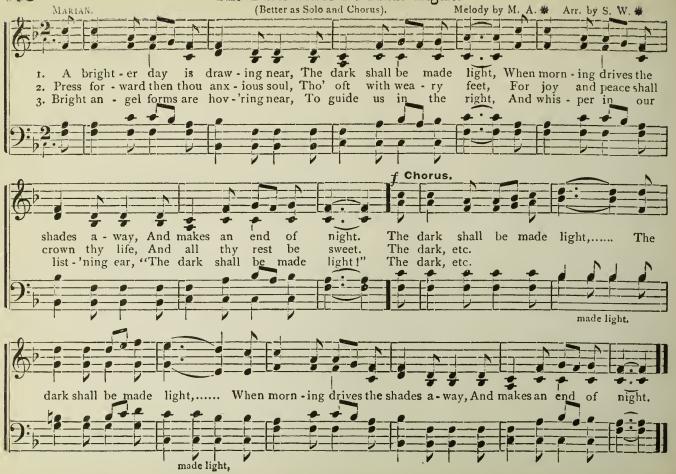










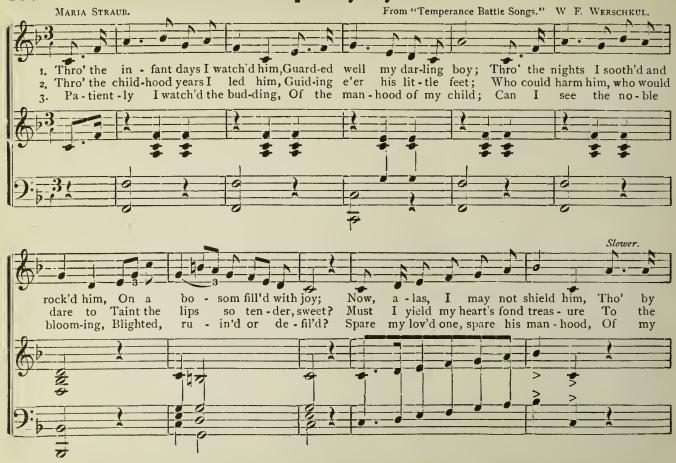






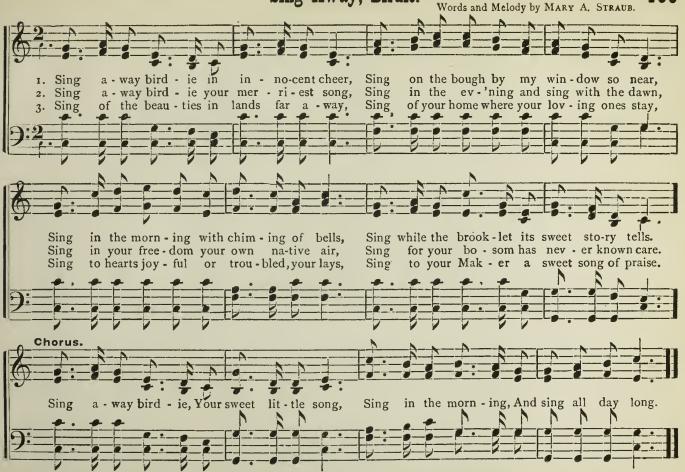


## Spare My Boy.



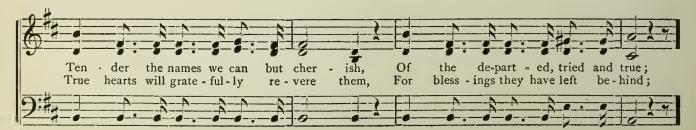


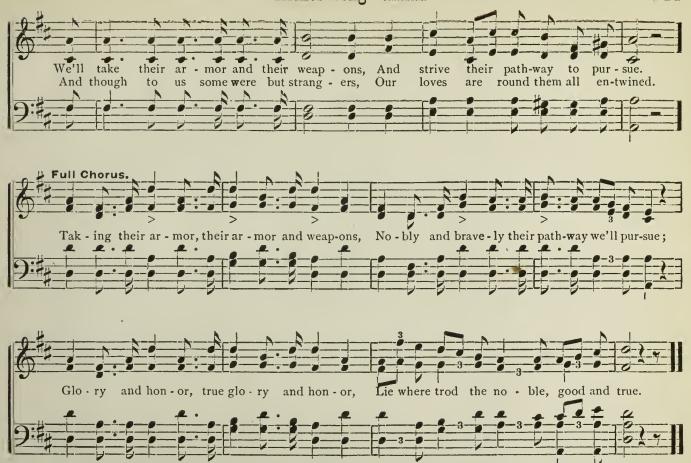




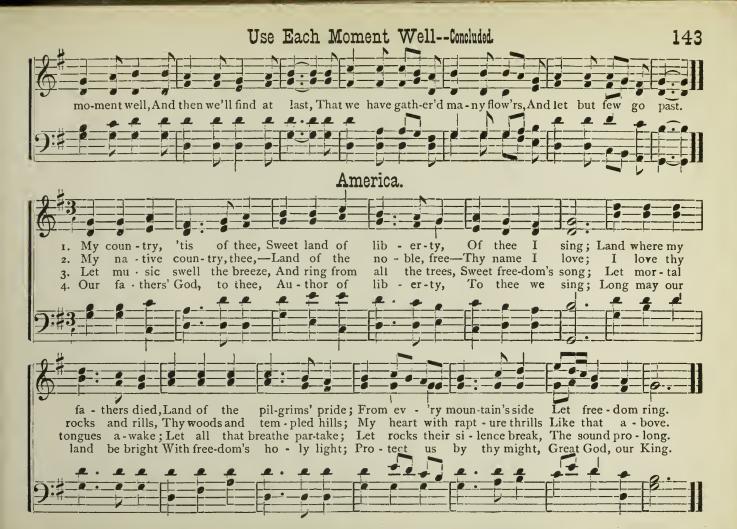


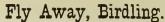




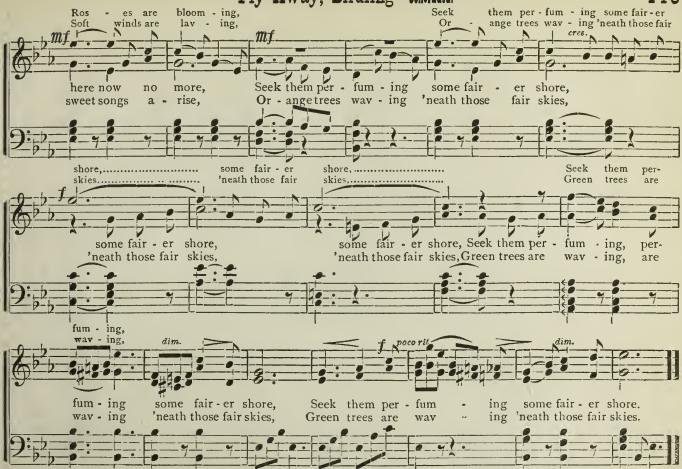


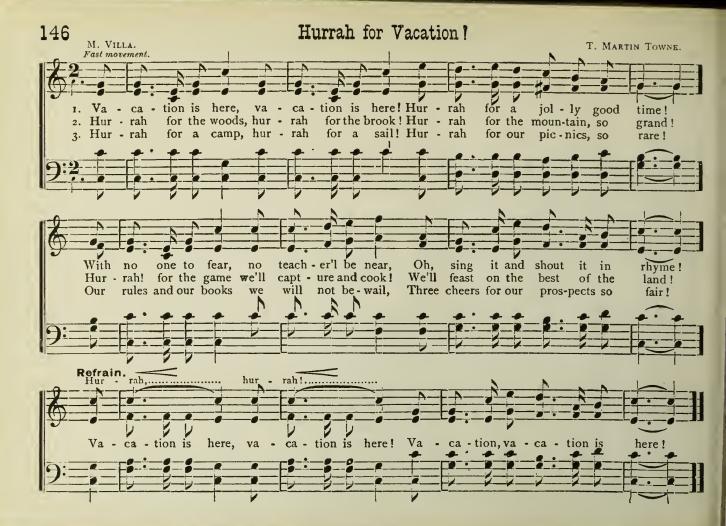












### SACRED PIECES.

FOR

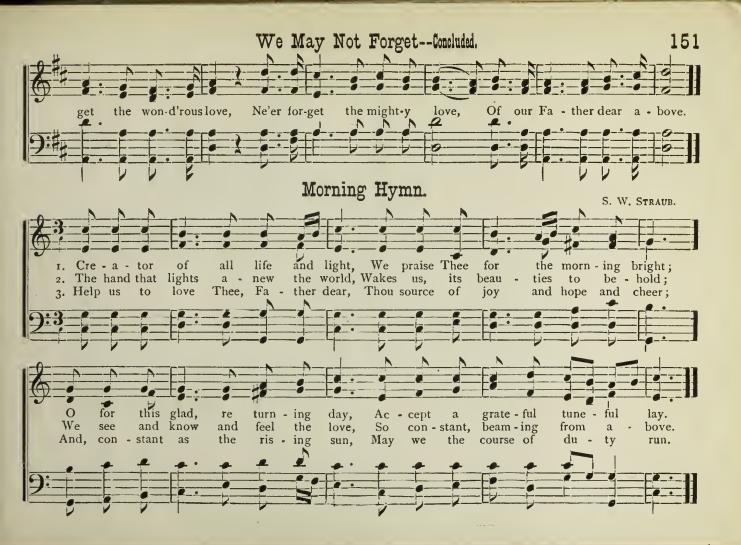
#### CHAPEL AND OTHER DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.



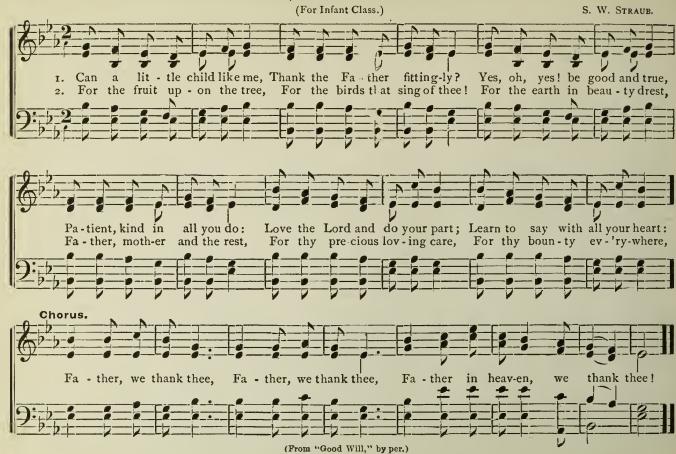


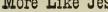


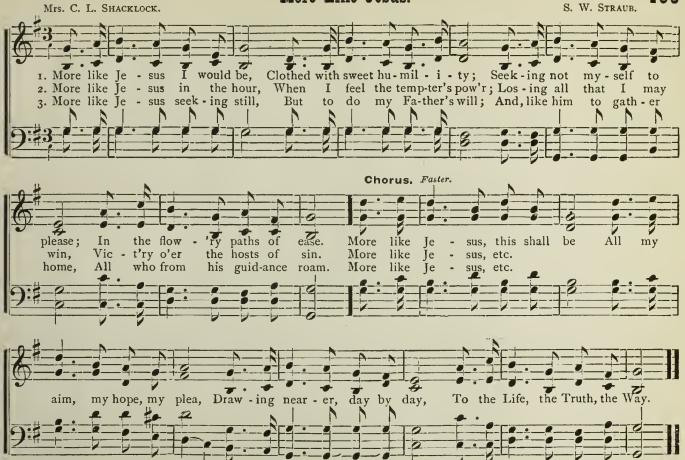




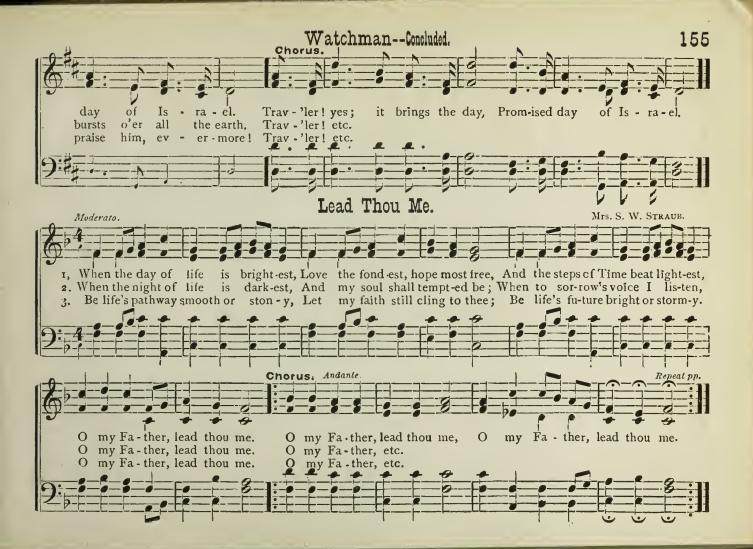
### Father, We Thank Thee!











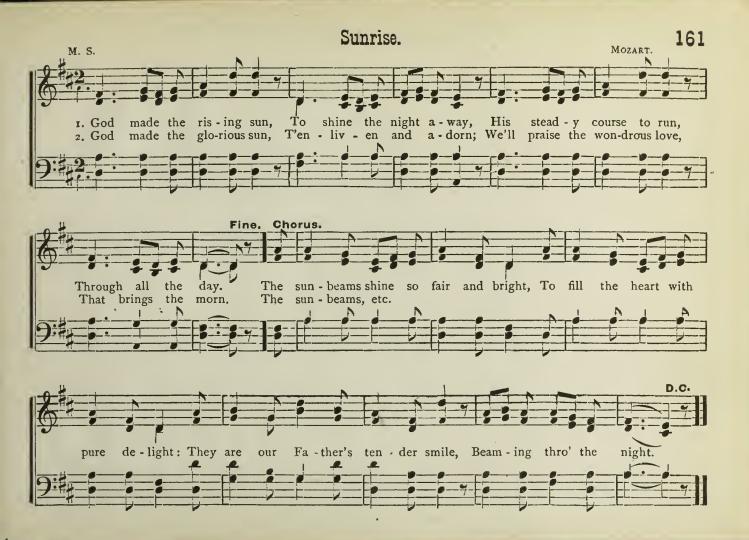




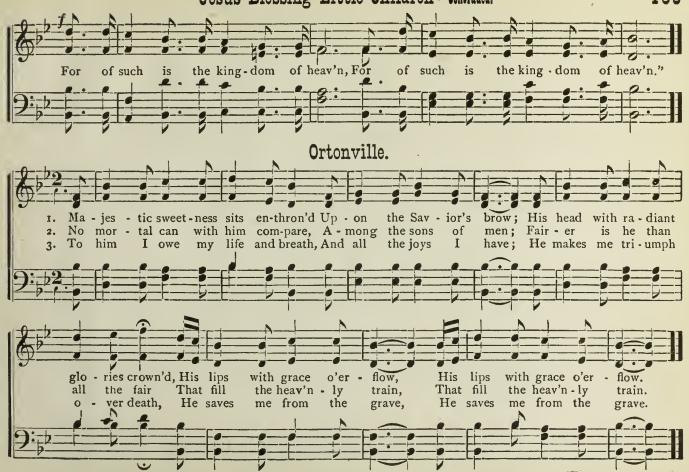


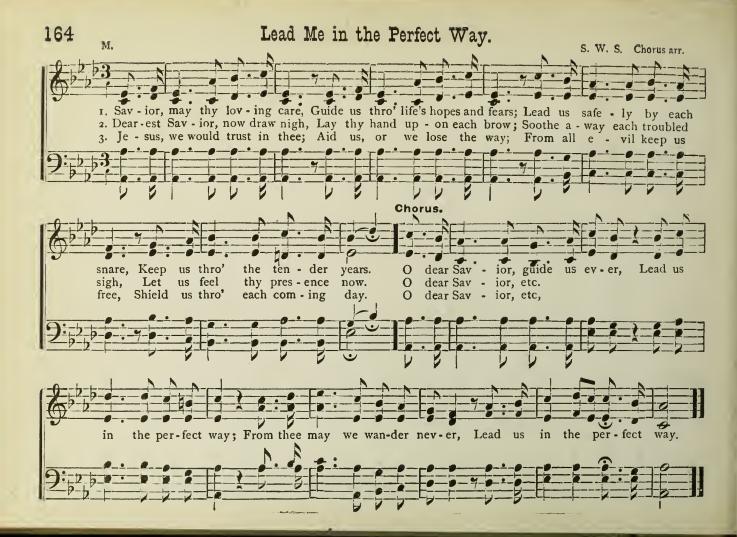


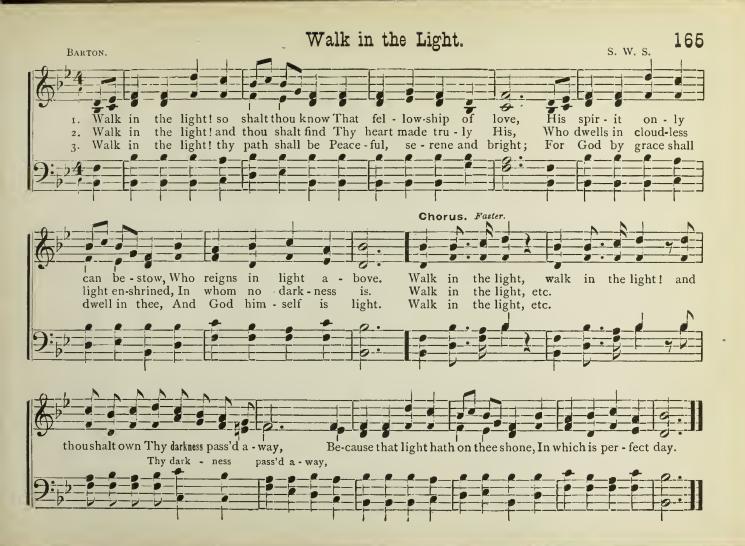




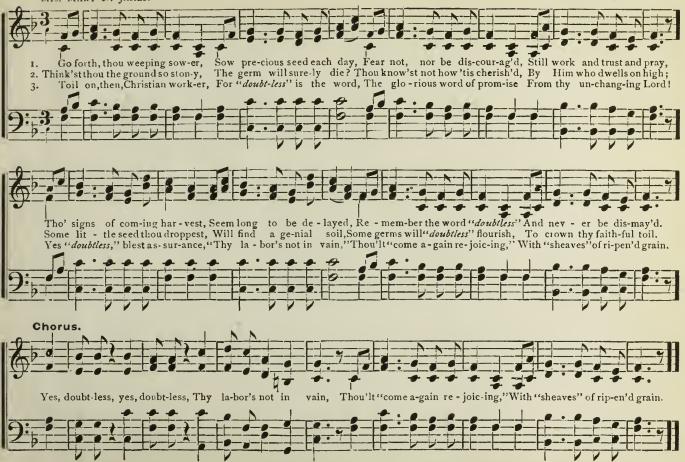


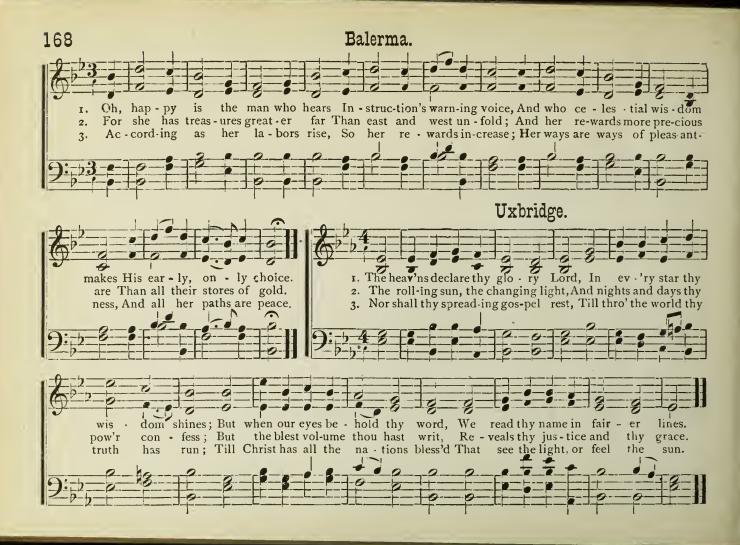


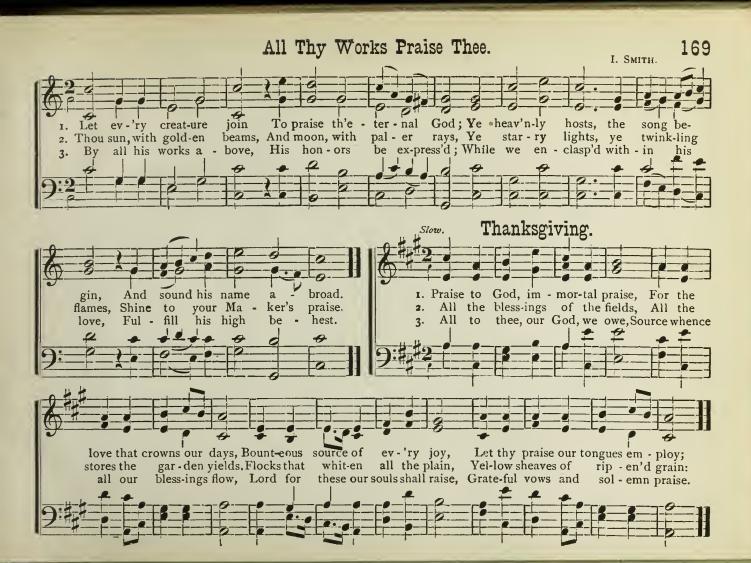


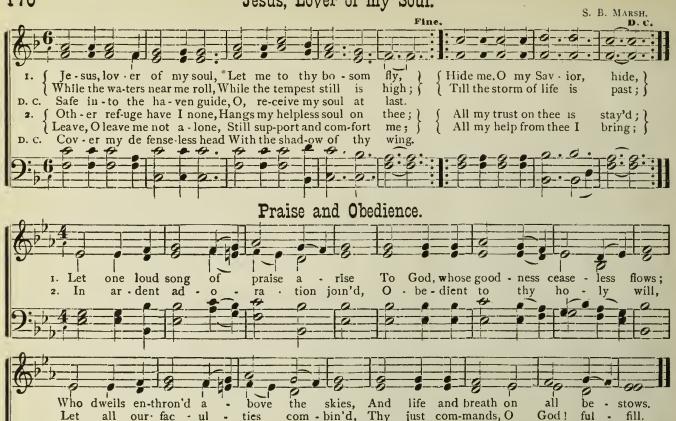


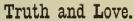


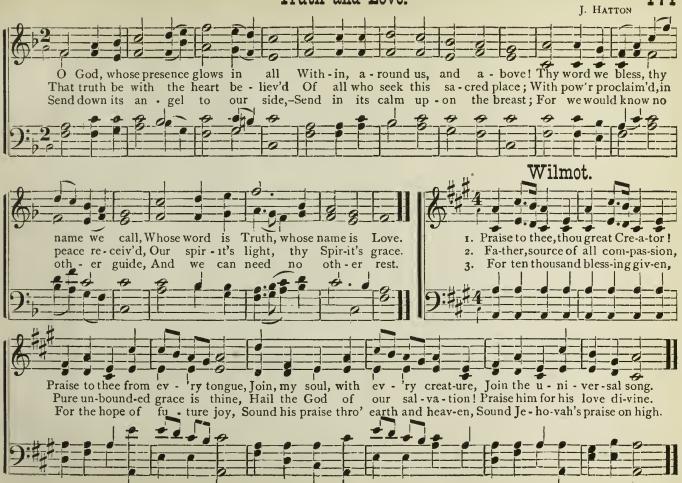


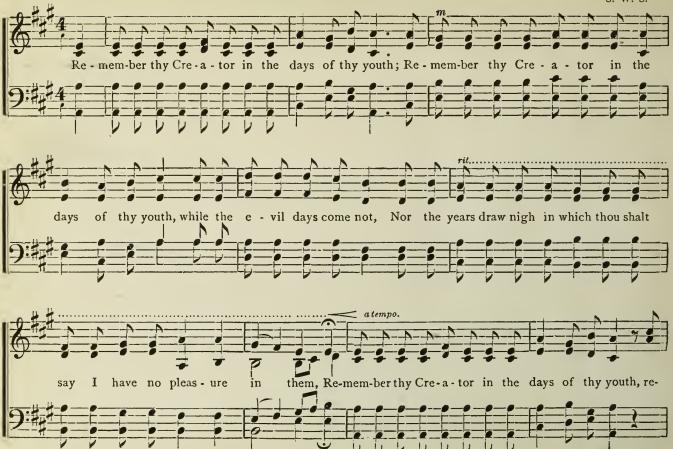










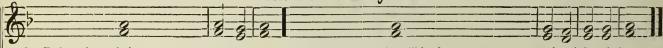




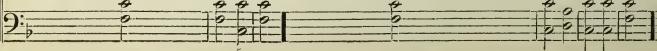
#### Old Hundred.



### The Lord's Prayer.



- 1. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on 2. Give us this day our
  - earth, as it is in heaven. them that trespass a-gainst us. dai - ly bread; And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive
- 3. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, for-ever and ever. A-men.



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